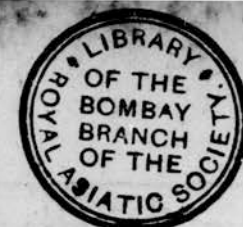


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VOL XXII NO. 163

BOMBAY WEDNESDAY, JULY 11, 1934

SIXTEEN PAGES

THIRD TEST MATCH ENDS IN DRAW

Australians Make 491 And Save Follow-On

England Make 123 For No Wicket In Second Innings & Declare

Australia In Second Venture Make 66 For 1 Wicket In Two Hours

ENGLAND (1st Innings) for 9 wks., declared 627
AUSTRALIA (1st Innings) ... 491
ENGLAND (2nd Innings), for no wkt ... 123
AUSTRALIA (2nd Innings), for 1 wkt., ... 66

LONDON, July 10

The Third Test match at Manchester ended in a draw.

Australia carried their overnight score of 423 for 8 to 491 before the whole side was out.

With a credit balance of 136 England went to bat again and made 123 without the fall of any wicket when game was declared.

Australians at 4-15 went in for their second knock and made 66 for the loss of one wicket.

The match thus ended in a draw.

Chipperfield's Pluck In Rushing To His Side's Support From Sick-Bed.

The Third Test match was continued at Manchester to-day in sweltering weather.

After a magnificent effort, Australia saved the follow-on from their last pair O'Reilly and Wall, and eventually the Australian innings ended for 491. Chipperfield and O'Reilly, the overnight run-outs had carried the score to 454 when Chipperfield was caught at square-leg. Wall was run out at 491.

Now followed a bad patch in the England fielding, some of the latter's best fielders missing chances. Hendren missed Chipperfield, dropping a slip catch off Allen to the consternation of the crowd. Allen twice pierced O'Reilly's defence missing the wicket by fraction of an inch.

BOWLING CHANGES

Some quick bowling changes were made. Hammond relieved Clark at 436. Chipperfield took seven off Hammond's first over, cutting well. Chipperfield again edged Allen. The ball touched Hammond's fingers and went to the slip boundary. Verity relieved Hammond at 442. Chipperfield with a leg-glide to the boundary sent up 452 after the Australian innings had lasted 464 minutes. O'Reilly scored two off Verity amidst Australian cheers. Then Hammond and Hendren between them missed O'Reilly in the slips, the ball flying from the edge of O'Reilly's bat. This was off Clark.

CHIPPERFIELD CAUGHT. Chipperfield was finally caught by Walters who made a splendidly judged running catch at square-leg off a skier. Chipperfield had played what in the circumstances was a magnificent innings. He was batting altogether for 95 minutes and made 26 being caught by Walters off Verity.

EXCITING GAME. Amidst intense excitement, Wall joined O'Reilly. Australia still needed 24 runs to save follow-on with only one wicket to fall. Wall played with an immaculately straight bat. O'Reilly, however, took chances. With a lefty hit

CHIPPERFIELD'S PLUCK

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, July 10.

Australia's gallant fight to save the follow-on and Chipperfield's pluck in leaving a sickroom to assist in the struggle are paid a tribute in the morning papers. When Chipperfield was linked to the ground by phone and heard Australia's plight he pleaded to be allowed to go to their rescue.

If the tourists save the follow-on, it will be entirely due to Chipperfield who will be described as the hero of the Test. It is stated that the wicket is wearing slightly, leaving England in a position to force a win, but the critics are generally of opinion that Australia should avoid defeat.

FOLLOW-ON SAVED.

Six runs were now required to save follow-on. O'Reilly edged Verity to the third man for two, then lashed out and hit Verity through the leg-trap to the boundary, thus achieving Australia's objective amidst cheers. The score at this stage was O'Reilly (not out) 28 Wall (not out) 7.

The Australians continuing their batting made 491 all out. England then opened their second innings and made 123 without the loss of any wicket.

Then at 4-15, Wyatt made a sporting declaration, giving Australians a couple of hours to play. They made 66 for the loss

(Continued on page 4.)



Chipperfield, who rushed from sick-room to the maiden, to assist his side in the struggle at the nick of time, and made invaluable 26, which saved his side from follow-on.

ISSUES

CLARIFIED

Talks Between British And French Ministers

M. PIETRI TO REMAIN IN LONDON FEW DAYS MORE

LONDON, July 10. Conversations between the British and French Ministers have been concluded at the Foreign Office. A communiqué states the talks made it possible for the two Governments clearly to appreciate the respective points of view on the questions discussed.

These included the French proposals for additional mutual security in Eastern Europe, the future of the Disarmament Conference and preparation for the 1935 Naval Conference.

M. Pietri will remain in London a few days longer in connection with the last point.—Reuter. (EARLIER NEWS ON PAGE 7.)

The Associated Press understands that Rao Bahadur T. P. Nirsalam who represented the Indian Christian Community at the last Round Table Conference has been appointed a member of the Executive Council of Government of Madras, to succeed Sir Mohamed Usman, when he retires.—A. P.

MAHATMA ON HIS FAST

Movement Purely Religious And Admits Of No Violence

KARACHI, July 10.

Despite appeal from all quarters to desist from expiating, Mahatma Gandhi, this afternoon, announced seven days fast commencing from August 7.

In a long statement to the press Mahatma says:—

"After profound contemplation, I conclude that the excuses put forward by the volunteers in connection with the ugly episode at Ajmer wherein Pandit Lal Nath sustained injuries carry no weight. I once more emphasise that the movement is purely religious, and admits of no violence, even despite provocation. The movement can only succeed by appealing to reason, touching the hearts of the opponents."

PURITY AND PENANCE

"This is only possible through purity and penance of reformers. This is the least penance I owe to the Prudist."

"God willing, the Harijan tour will finish at Benares, on August 2. It is baffling that the end should signalise by a penitential fast. The movement will not end with the fast. Let it serve a warning to those who are in or will join the movement. They must approach it with clean hands and hearts, free from violence and untruth. Nobody should imitate me. The cause is best served by dedication."—United Press.

Pandal Committee Fixes Site For Congress Session

CHOICE FALLS ON BACK BAY RECLAMATION PLOT

The Back Bay reclamation plot near the Churchgate Railway Station was finally selected as the site for the ensuing session of the Congress in Bombay, at a meeting of the Pandal Committee held in the "Congress House", on Tuesday evening. The decision, however, is subject to the sanction to allow the use of the plot, by the Development Department of the Government of Bombay.

WILL GOVT. HAVE ANY OBJECTION?

The Government, it is anticipated, will have no objection to allow the use of the plot, because considered from a purely pecuniary point of view, the holding of the Congress on the reclamation land will be a good advertisement to the vast plots of undeveloped land lying waste, which might find a better market.

AN OPEN ENCLOSURE

The Committee considered the plans for the erection of a pandal and quarters for delegates and also discussed the estimates. It was agreed that the pandal should be an open enclosure without any covering overhead, as was the case at the Karachi Congress. Provisionally accommodation for about 50,000 is to be made in the pandal, but, if considered necessary, arrangement for considerably larger number will be made.

Meanwhile, rapid progress in the matter of enrolling members for the Reception Committee of the Congress is being made. An evidence of the eager and enthusiastic response of the people to making the Congress session a success, was provided at "Congress House" on Tuesday where there was a regular flow of people who enrolled themselves as members of the Reception Committee.

350 REGISTERED IN ONE DAY. In the course of the day over 350 persons called at the "Congress House" and registered their names as members of the Reception Committee. The staff and the workers had a busy time receiving payments, and entering the necessary forms. The number of Reception Committee members so far enrolled is over 800.

PAN MERCHANTS' RESPONSE. Earlier in the day, Mr. K. F.

"Deliberate Squeezing Out Natives Of India"

VON PAPEN STILL SUSPECT?

Searching Examination At Secret Police H. Q.

HITLER ON GERMANY'S PACIFIC POLICY

BERLIN, July 10.

It is disclosed Herr Von Papen was summoned yesterday evening at the secret police headquarters where he was subjected to a long examination. The Vice-Chancellor's home was again guarded by a sentry.

The Reichstag is convened for Friday, when it is expected Herr Hitler will speak, dealing with the recent shootings and reaffirming Germany's pacific policy.—Reuter.

FREIBURG UNIVERSITY ABLAZE

Entire Structure Threatened

BERLIN, July 10.

The Freiburg University, Baden, founded in 1455 is on fire, and destruction of the whole building is threatened. The fire broke out after 20 minutes, as the wooden roof was ablaze. The fire was caused by a student who was doing their utmost to rescue the valuable library.—Reuter.

POSITION OF AIR FORCE

Statement In Commons Before Recess

LONDON, July 10.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Baldwin announced a statement would be made before adjournment of the Commons before recess as regards the position of the air force. The statement was an answer to the question whether any supplementary estimates would be presented before adjournment for an increase in the air force.—Reuter.

MAHATMA NOT TO SEEK IMPRISONMENT?

His Attitude To Award Remains Unshaken

KARACHI, July 10.

From Mahatma Gandhi's talks with the local leaders it is learnt that Gandhiji will not court imprisonment after the Harijan tour is completed. He approves of the present Congress programme and desires that the people should work it in right earnest.

Gandhiji's attitude to the Communal Award remains unshaken. Therefore it is concluded that the resignations of Pandit Malaviya and Mr. Aney are certain.—United Press.

Nariman visited the Pan Merchants' Association at Khetwadi, on an invitation by the authorities of the institution. Mr. Nariman appealed to the merchants to support the Congress by becoming members of the Congress Reception Committee and as a result of the appeal 20 merchants enrolled themselves as members of the Reception Committee on the spot, and several persons made contributions towards the Congress Fund.

How Churchill Championed Just Cause

WHITE-SETTLERS' WHIMS AND CAPRICES

Bombay's Protest Against Zanzibar Legislation

The citizens of Bombay recorded their strong protest and indignation against the action of the Government of Zanzibar in rushing through several laws affecting the rights of Indians at the public meeting held on Tuesday evening at C. J. Hall.

"HIS AFRICAN TRIP"

Both the chairman and Sir Pheroze Sethna quoted in their speeches Mr. Winston Churchill who 25 years ago in his book "My African Trip" supported Indians claims in Zanzibar and said:

"It is possible for any government with a scrap of respect for honest feeling between man and man to embark on a policy of deliberate squeezing out the natives of India from regions in which they have established themselves under every security."

SAME MR. CHURCHILL.

They expressed their surprise that Mr. Winston Churchill who supported Indians then was not only silent as far as Zanzibar Indians were concerned but was also working against Indians' interest in England.

INDIANS NOT APATHETIC

Mr. Manu Subedar after assuring the Indians in Zanzibar that the Indians at home were not apathetic to the treatment given to them abroad said: your drastic laws have recently been passed in the Protectorate. There are clauses there, which restrict the alienation of land to persons other than African or Arab, which determine the form which the mortgage will take, but calculated to deprive the 'bona fide' creditor, who happens in these parts to be the Indian, of full means of recovery and foreclosure, and there is a final sweeping clause, which empowers the Government to suspend for the present the rights of existing creditors to obtain execution against the land of the local inhabitant.

DRASTIC PROVISIONS. So drastic are these provisions and so manifestly anti-Indian, that they evoke protests even from some English members of the Zanzibar legislature. It is aimed directly at the Indian community in Zanzibar and is predominantly of a racial and discriminating character. The next Act is for the establishment of regulation of the Clove Growers Association. The next is an Act to prevent the adulteration of produce and then there is an Act to provide for inspection and trading of agricultural produce to be exported from the Protectorate.

"HARSH AND UNJUST." These Acts arouse apprehensions that a systematic campaign has been started against Indians in Zanzibar, reflecting the same attitude, which the White settlers in Kenya and Uganda have adopted. It is very suspicious in itself, that such legislation should have been rushed before it could be discussed, and taking previous Acts in Africa generally and in Zanzibar in particular, it is quite clear that the whole object of this legislation is not so much to bring about regulation of trading with a view to secure the prosperity of the country as a whole, but to cut out Indians from the very important place in the economic life of that part of the country, which they have occupied for centuries through their acumen and enterprise. I am voicing the feeling of all here when I say that these Acts, which

are directed against Indians, are harsh and unjust as they stand the Indians at home were not apathetic to the treatment given to them abroad said: your drastic laws have recently been passed in the Protectorate. There are clauses there, which restrict the alienation of land to persons other than African or Arab, which determine the form which the mortgage will take, but calculated to deprive the 'bona fide' creditor, who happens in these parts to be the Indian, of full means of recovery and foreclosure, and there is a final sweeping clause, which empowers the Government to suspend for the present the rights of existing creditors to obtain execution against the land of the local inhabitant.

RACIAL DISCRIMINATION. Sir Pheroze Sethna then moved that:—

"This meeting of the citizens of Bombay records its emphatic protest and strong indignation against the action of the Government of Zanzibar in rushing through several laws affecting the rights in landed property and the well-established ancient trading rights of the Indian community residing in that territory."

"This meeting considers that this deliberate action is most objectionable, because it is anti-Indian and establishes racial discrimination against Indian

(Continued on page 12.)

TABULATED ADLETS

1 Anna Per Word.

Minimum Re. 1

SMALL ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in these columns on cash payment and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word. Minimum charge is fixed at Re. 1 for 16 words. Abbreviations and numbers (up to 10 figures) are to be counted as complete words.

ADVERTISEMENTS OF PRIVATE NATURE are inserted with Box Numbers and in such cases the six words—"Box No.—The "Bombay Chronicle"—must be paid for. The Management reserves to themselves the right of refusing any advertisement without giving ANY reason for doing so.

BLOCK LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN advertisements will ensure correct insertions; otherwise no responsibility for any mistake will be accepted by the Management. Unclaimed replies to the Advertisements are destroyed after about a month.

REPLIES TO THE ADVERTISEMENTS should be addressed carefully as under: "Box No.—The Advertisement Department, The "Bombay Chronicle," Red Building, Parsi Bazaar Street, BOMBAY. To avoid mistakes the Box Number should be written distinctly.

9. SITUATIONS VACANT.

Wanted graduate strong in English, capable of teaching higher standards. Pay according to merits. Apply stating minimum terms to Principal, Union High School, Surat. (8647)

Unemployed desirous of being assisted in securing employments Educational, Technical and Clerical jobs, apply immediately with certificates and salary required. Prospectus against 1-14 postages. Box 2697, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted representatives for leading Indian Life Office on liberal terms at Sholapur, Bijapur, Belgaum, Dharwar and Nizam's Dominions. Apply to Box No. 2690, "Bombay Chronicle."

10. SITUATIONS WANTED.

Parsi Graduate with six years' mercantile experience willing to take up any post on probation. Salary left to discretion of employer. Box No. 300, "Bombay Chronicle."

29 PLOTS & PREMISES WANTED

Wanted a large plot of vacant land near Malad and Kandivli on lease for a factory. Please write with particulars and rent to Box No. 126, "Bombay Chronicle."

31. MOTORCARS FOR SALE

For Sale. A decent two seater car, old but thoroughly sound. Requires new tyres otherwise no further expense. Price Rs. 500. No offers. Box No. 301, "Bombay Chronicle."

For Sale—Chevrolet Tourer 1932—Model Excellent condition Rs. 2,400 or near offer. No brokers. Box No. 145, "Bombay Chronicle."

32. MOTORCARS WANTED.

Wanted—Chevrolet or Ford 1930-32 Model. Write with particulars and lowest terms to Box No. 144, "Bombay Chronicle."

49. HOMOEOPATHY.

Homoeopathic Medical College, Lucknow. Premier institution in Northern India. Re-opens on 15th July. Matriculates or equivalent should apply for Prospectus, Secretary. (2662).

68. PARTNERSHIPS

Wanted a sleeping partner to run a Hindu Restaurant in Fort locality with a regular income. Must invest Rs. 3,000. Please reply Box No. 127, "Bombay Chronicle."

56. EDUCATIONAL.

Rele's Shorthand Class best in Bombay. Apply Principal, B. B. Rele, B.A., LL.B., Darya Mahal, Kalkadevi Road, Bombay. (8650)

15th July—Last date sending forms for Senior Cambridge December examination. Best staff. Guaranteed success. Apply with leaving certificate, Senior Cambridge Institute, opp. Amin Nursery, Girgaum Back. (2695)

58. BOOKS AND PERIODICALS.

Old Books.—Collection of valuable books on literature, philosophy and science—2138 volumes—is for disposal at highest offer over Rs. 5,000. Apply Box No. 302, "Bombay Chronicle."

73. AGENTS WANTED.

WANTED INFLUENTIAL AGENTS to sell "Bombay Sentinel" Daily Edition, particularly at the following places:—

Balsar Broach Baroda
Borivli Bhusaval Dahod
Deolali Dhond Daman
Dhanu Road Golvad Karjat
Kasara Lonavla Manmad
Matheran Neral Navsari
Nasik Sholapur Virar
Write for terms and conditions to the Manager, the "Bombay Sentinel," Red House, Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort.

Applications are invited from persons desiring to take up the Selling Agency of the "Bombay Chronicle" Daily and Sunday Editions, particularly at Rajahmundry, Malegaon, Barnagar, Ratnam, Larkhana, Mirpurkas, Sd. Jhandi, Jubbulpore, Manmad, Dhond, Pandharpur, Raichur, Balapur, Ernakulam, Dharmavaram, Trivandrum, Bezvada, Cochlin, Coimbatore, Cocanada, Guntur, Nidadavole, Paighar, Ongole, Ottapalam, Samaikot, Salem, Katni, Meerut, Agra, Kamptee, Seoni, Saugor, Ajmer, Harda, Mysore, Anantapur, Nandura, Dehra Dun, Honsawar, Delhi Simla, Wardha-Castle, Rock Arvi, Ellichpur, Hinganganat, Kamptee, Pithapuram, Madras, Adoni, Nellore, Gwalior, Mhow, Sangli, Satara. Write for terms and conditions to the Manager, the "Bombay Chronicle," Co. Ltd., P. O. Box No. 322, Bombay.

103. LIVE STOCK

Bantams are Birds of Beauty in Poultry World. Prices of adult fowls in this Breed rule very high during the proper Breeding Season which generally commences in November. We have for sale beautiful Golden and Silver Sebrights, Old English Duckwing Bantams, Japanese, White, Black, Black Tailed White and other varieties are offered at comparatively very low prices. Send for our Clearance Circular No. 357, The Asiatic Poultry Farm, No. 11, Connaught Road, Poona.

83. INCOMETAX EXPERTS.

It is to your advantage to consult Poonegar & Co., Accountants, in matters of Income-Tax and Super-Tax, Cama Building, 3rd floor, 24-28 Dalal Street, Fort, Bombay. (2694).

118. TAILORING

Tailoring—For the coming Parsee and Hindu New Year, get your clothes made by experienced cutter at most moderate rates. Jimmy & Co., Empress Mahal, Dadar.

154. MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE

Narayan Power Press, Bellary, consisting of two Treadles with electric motor, cutting machine, English, Telugu and Kanarese types, etc., for sale for Rs. 6,000 or near offer. (2684).

155. MISCELLANEOUS WANTED.

Wanted—Land for cultivation in Salsette near Bombay on long lease. Apply Nadirsha Shapurji, Village Road, Parel, Bombay.

Public Notices

GOVERNMENT Announcements, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

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2nd Insertion	 Rs. 5-8-0	
3rd Insertion	 Rs. 4-8-0	
4th and Subsequent	 Rs. 3-8-0	

Motusall Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the Classified.

NOTICE TO JURYMEN

Gentlemen of the Common Jury summoned for the current Criminal Sessions are required to attend at the High Court on Wednesday, the 11th instant at 10-45 a.m. (S.T.)

SULEMAN C. H. MITHA, Sheriff of Bombay. Bombay, 10th July, 1934. 8652

THE INDIAN BLEACHING DYEING & PRINTING WORKS, LTD.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TWENTY-SIXTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company "Rustom Building," 29, Church Gate Street, Fort, on WEDNESDAY, 11th July, 1934, at 5-15 p.m. (S.T.) to transact the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account for the year ended 31st December, 1933.
2. To confirm the appointments of Mr. Pransukhlal Mafatlal and Mr. Bhagubhai Mafatlal, as Directors nominated under article 96 of the Articles of Association.
3. To elect a Director in the place of one, who retires by rotation, but who is eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint an Auditor for the current year and to fix his remuneration.
5. To transact any other business, the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company are CLOSED from 29th June to Wednesday, the 11th July, 1934, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors,
The Indian Bleaching Dyeing & Printing Works Ltd.
Mafatlal Gajabhai & Sons, Agents. 8644

Public Notices

NOTICE

We propose to destroy all papers about matters completed upto now for which our bills have been paid unless the clients take away such papers forthwith. Dated this 10th day of July, 1934
EDGELOW GULABCHAND WADIA & CO., Solicitors.
143, Esplanade Road. 8648

ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

NOTICE HAVING BEEN GIVEN of the loss of Policy numbered 122368 on the life of Sanmukhlal J. Mehta of Bombay, a duplicate Policy will be issued unless objection is lodged with us within one month from this date
H. E. JONES, Manager.
Bombay, July, 1934. 8651

Legal Notices

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

In the matter of the Indian Companies Act, 1913 and

In the matter of the C. P. CEMENT COMPANY, LTD. The C. P. Cement Company, Limited, having its registered Office at Yusuf Building, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay Petitioner.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a Petition presented to the High Court of Judicature at Bombay on the 6th day of July, 1934, for confirming the Reduction of the Capital of the above-named Company from Rs. 55,50,000 divided into 5000 Preference Shares of Rs. 1,000 each and 550 Ordinary Shares of Rs. 1,000 each to Rs. 45,50,000 divided into 4000 Preference Shares of Rs. 1,000 each and 550 Ordinary Shares of Rs. 1,000 each is directed to be heard before the Honourable the Sitting Judge in Chambers at the High Court House on the 27th day of July, 1934.

Any creditor or shareholder of the above Company desiring to oppose the making of an Order for Reduction of the Capital of the said Company under the above Act should appear at the hearing by himself or his Counsel for that purpose. A copy of the petition will be furnished to any creditor or shareholder of the Company requiring the same by the undersigned on payment of the regulated charges for the same. Dated this 9th day of July, 1934
PAYNE & CO., Attorneys for the Company. 8649

AUCTION SALES

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co

AUCTIONEERS,

123, Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay.

SALE by the undersigned of Valuable Immovable Property at Koregaon Park at Poona, on SATURDAY, the 28th July, 1934, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the premises at Poona (in one lot) under instructions from the Court Receiver as Receiver appointed in Suit No. 861 of 1933 P. A. Sethna, Plaintiff v/s Bai Piroja and others, Defendants and Govindram Seksaria, Mortgagee and Claimant and in pursuance of the directions contained in the Decree dated 22nd December 1933 made in the said suit.

All those pieces of land ad-measuring respectively about 5581 and 5611 sq. yds. bearing City Survey No. 60, Plot Nos. 106 and 107 and situate in the village of Munjeri Taluka Poona and in the Registration Sub-District of Haveli Dist. Poona, with the bungalow and outhouses standing thereon being assessed by the Poona Suburban Municipality under No. 26.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Madhavprasad & Co., Attorneys for the Receiver, Yusuf Building, Esplanade Road, Fort, or to the undersigned.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co., Bank Street, Fort, Bombay.

AUCTION SALES

GANDHI & Co.

Tel. No. 24927.

AUCTION SALE OF ADVERTISING CABINET
Messrs. GANDHI & CO., Auctioneers will, under instructions from Messrs. Gandhi & Co., Attorneys for the owner, sell by Public Auction on THURSDAY, 12th instant at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at Bori Bunder Station near Wheeler's Bookstall:
Advertising Cabinet with show-cases, slides and electric equipment.
Terms:—Cash, and immediate delivery.
GANDHI & CO.

Messrs. VORA & Co.,

AUCTION SALE WEDNESDAY, 11th July, at 5 p.m. (S.T.) at BABULAL MANSION, CHOWPATY SEA FACE, next to VIENELLI RESTAURANT of Godrej Safe, Cupboard, Singer Sewing Machine, Persian Hall Carpets, Cottage Piano, Gramophones, Modern Style Household Furniture such as Dining Table, Almira, Show Cases, Dressing Chests, Veneer Beds, Revolving Office Cushion Low, Rocking Chairs, Electric Gramophone, Fans, Table Lamps, Loud Speaker, etc. List ready.
VORA & CO.

BENNETT & Co.

120, Apollo Street, Fort.

Messrs. BENNETT & CO. will on FRIDAY, the 13th instant at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction at their rooms:—Dining, Drawing and Bed-rooms Furniture, German Cottage Piano, C. Quality Godrej Safe, Chesterfield Suites, Drawing Room Cabinets, Partitions, Carpets, Marble Pots, etc., belonging to gentlemen.
The above is on view.
BENNETT & CO.

MISTRY & Co.

AUCTION SALE OF ABOUT 80 PIECES PERSIAN CARPETS.

GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO FURNISH BUNGALOWS AND LARGE HALLS WITH CARPETS

Messrs. MISTRY & CO., Auctioneers will, (TO-DAY) WEDNESDAY the 11th instant at 3 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction at 612, Bruce Street, opp. the Imperial Bank by order of the party concerned one consignment of about 80 pieces Persian, Kashan, Shiraz, Kerman, Isfahan, Baluchi and Meshed carpets of various sizes. On view.
MISTRY & CO.,

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1st £159-10 to 179; Cabin £149-10 to 169
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Through Rates Bombay/Europe via Far East & America will be quoted on application.

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Reduced students rates (3rd class) to Marseilles & London, also various other rates will be quoted on application to:

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Phone No. 22041; Telegrams "YUSEN"

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BEST DIALOGUES—WONDERFUL SCENES—SWEET MUSIC
and over and above all

the Mystic Power of the Rajguru

COME and ENJOY THIS MASTERPIECE WITH YOUR FAMILY

Special Matinee To-day at 3 p.m.

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MAHALAXMI CINETONE'S
Well-renowned Production

SEVA SADAN

Featuring
Miss ZUBEIDA
MODAK and JADDANBAI

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APPEAL AGAINST CONVICTION UNDER GAMBLING ACT

Sensational Allegations Made In High Court Against Police And Honorary Magistrates

Mr. Justice N. J. Wadia and Mr. Justice Divatia at the High Court admitted the criminal revisional application made by Phirojsha Hormusji Patel, who was sentenced to a fine of Rs. 20, in default seven days' rigorous imprisonment by Mr. B. S. Cooper and Mr. Ditchburn, Hon. Presidency Magistrate, Girgaum Court for an offence under Section 12 of the Prevention of Gambling Act.

The prosecution was that the applicant and one Sukha Jiwa (who was also convicted for the same offence along with the applicant) were receiving Satta bets in Kumbharwada 3rd Lane on the night of July 22, 1933, and were arrested by Dy. Inspector McCarthy and Sub-Inspector Samant of Maharabadi Police Station who were passing along the place. From the person of the applicant were found two printed record books of American cotton, some issues of "Moti Daily News," two printed books of American cotton figures, and a diary containing closing and opening market figures for every day.

At the police station, the applicant being searched again, six Satta slips were found inside his shoe.

"Search Without Panch"

The applicant's defence was that while he was passing along the place, he was arrested by the two officers. He also made several allegations against the police. The defence was rejected by the Magistrates who convicted and sentenced the applicant as above.

In his petition to the High Court, the applicant stated that he was forcibly searched without a "panch," in spite of his protests. Among the things found on his person was one letter dated 14-7-1932 addressed to the Police Commissioner complaining against the Police officers who allowed satta betting to go on in the public openly under their very noses.

On seeing this letter, the officers dragged him to the police station, stating that the applicant was a police informant and that he was working against the subordinate police officers. He was then severely assaulted by the two officers, with the result that the applicant became almost unconscious.

The applicant further alleged

that after the first day's hearing in an open court, the Hon. Magistrates adjourned the case to August 2, 1933. On the latter date the case was heard in the Magistrate's chambers, and none of the public were allowed in. The applicant protested against this sort of trial which, he alleged, was designed to hush up the high-handed behaviour of the police officers. The Magistrates also did not take note of the marks of injury on the applicant's body.

"Refused Copy Of Judgment"

The Magistrates delivered judgment on August 16th, and three days later, the applicant applied for a copy of the judgment, and an order was made to give him the judgment copy. But when it was known that he wanted the judgment to proceed to the High Court, the order was cancelled on the ground that no judgment copy could be delivered to the applicant till the disposal of another case against him on the charge of disorderly behaviour.

That case was decided on 27th March this year and a copy of the judgment of the first case was delivered to the applicant on April 11. That was the reason for the delay in filing this revisional application.

Among the grounds of the application, it was stated that the evidence of the police officers being contradictory, it could not be accepted as wholly true and correct. On their own admissions, the officers had searched the applicant without a panchnama, and this fact ought to have been taken notice of by the Magistrate. Further the illegal trial in chambers had vitiated the whole proceedings.

After hearing the applicant who appeared in person, their Lordships granted a rule.

SUTTA GULLI CASE

Counsel Complains Of Misleading Report

The report appearing in the "Times of India," of the Old Sutta Gulli raid case was the subject matter of a complaint made before the Chief Presidency Magistrate of Bombay on Tuesday.

As soon as His Worship took his seat in the Court Mr. Faizul G.R. Khairaz said that he desired to be allowed to mention an urgent personal matter, and as such, he claimed to be allowed the privilege of being heard before all other Court matters of the day.

His Worship: Certainly, Mr. Khairaz.

Mr. Khairaz said that in the gaming case heard on Monday, before His Worship in which Mr. B.G. Horniman and 123 persons are charged, there occurred an incident arising out of his cross-examination of Sub-Inspector Desai.

"Your Worship will remember," he continued, "I put it to Mr. Desai that from the answers that he had given from the witness-box, the only impression to be gathered was that he had seen nothing, heard nothing and said nothing right from the time he took his position in front of his cordon until the arrests were made. I followed this up by remarking that Mr. Desai was a 'model police officer.'"

"At this my learned friend Mr. Mankar protested on the ground that criticism of prosecution witnesses and the value of their evidence should be reserved for counsel's addresses. He asked your Worship to disallow that remark. "Your Worship, thereupon, observed that an accused person or his counsel had the right to criticise the conduct of a prosecution witness, in the course of his address, and your Worship would not stop him from doing so, if he did it with decorum and dignity. But in cross-examination it should not be done."

"This incident has been reported to-day in the "Times of India," Mr. Khairaz continued, "and what preceded and followed your Worship's observation has been omitted, I suppose due to

ALLEGED GANG ROUNDED UP

A notorious gang of House-Breakers, who have been active during the last two months all over Bombay, have been arrested by the Nagpada Police. During May and June, they are alleged to have broken into 11 houses at Byculla, Bhoiwada, Maharabadi, Lamington Road and Nagpada Sections.

Mohamad Hanif Basheer, the alleged leader of the gang, Kasam Abdulla, Babul Gopal alias Mohamad Abdulla, Mohamad Isak, Raghuo Rupaji and Abdulla Gaffoor were placed before Mr. G.R. Khairaz, Presidency Magistrate, Mazagaon on Tuesday, charged with house-breaking and theft at eleven different places. Eleven different charge-sheets have been put in by the police and the aggregate value of stolen property is stated to be nearly Rs. 1,000.

The Magistrate has postponed all the cases to July 24, for hearing.

lack of space. The only inference that can be drawn from the report in the "Times" is that your Worship thought either that my remark was indecorous and ineignified or that my conduct of the case was such.

His Worship—Most certainly not, Mr. Khairaz. I simply stated that your remark ought not to have been made in the cross-examination.

Mr. Khairaz: Your Worship, therefore, concedes that if I had referred to the Sub-Inspector as a "model Police Officer" in my address, there would have been nothing indecorous or undignified in my conduct.

Magistrate.—Certainly, Mr. Khairaz.

Mr. Khairaz:—I hope my learned friend, Mr. Mankar, will bear this out.

Mr. Mankar (to the Court):—Yes, sir.

His Worship:—Mr. Khairaz, I am very often misreported, and if I were you I should take no notice of this matter.

Mr. Khairaz: The difference between our positions is that your Worship can afford to be mis-reported but I cannot.

CORONER'S SCATHING CRITICISM

Anonymous Accusation Regarding Woman's Death Proves Unfounded

"Anonymous letter writers are a set of scoundrels and what is more they are also cowards who hide themselves behind the skirts of women. I am really sorry that the police have taken cognisance of these anonymous letters."

The above remarks were passed by the Coroner of Bombay on Tuesday in his summing up of the case to the jury at the inquest held over the body of Radhabai Govind Dawle, a fruit seller, who died in her room on June 23.

The anonymous letter that was sent to the police stated that the woman was murdered and implicated one Bhagoji Kanoji Kutal, a former paramour of the deceased. The letter stated that Kutal, with a view to hide his intimacy with another woman, forced down the throat of the deceased opium, with the help of four others.

The letter further stated that the investigating officer of the Princess Street Police Station, might have accepted some bribe with a view to hush up the case and requested a thorough investigation in the case.

The Coroner's Jury after hearing the evidence returned a verdict of death due to opium poisoning, self-administered, while suffering from pneumonia.

At the resumed hearing of the case on Tuesday, Major Mehta, the Police Surgeon, giving evidence said that the deceased was suffering from pneumonia for some time before her death. He was of opinion that as far as adults were concerned, opium could not be forced down the throat. If the deceased was suffering from pain and cough a small dose of opium would have given her relief.

Sub-Inspector Wani, of the Princess Street Police Station said that on June 23, he was on Station House duty. At about 11 A.M. he received a telephone message to say that a murder had been committed at Vithal Sayani Building, Lohar Street. He went to the spot and found the dead body of the deceased. He was told that she had died a natural death and no murder had been committed. The man who was at the other end of the telephone, refused to give his name, or place or the number of the telephone he was speaking from to the police officer. The police officer removed the dead body to the morgue.

Parnduker, giving evidence stated that the statement made by Shewale, the Insurance Agent that the witness had told him that Bhagoji had administered opium and murdered her was false.

Shewale, who was in Court was warned by the Coroner not to give false evidence in future nor to interfere in others affairs in future.

The Jury returned a verdict of death due to opium poisoning self-administered.

PERSUADED TO PART WITH TALISMAN

Hindu Woman Tells Story Of Alleged Hoax By Mendicant

How a Hindu mendicant named Pandurang Thukaram Jadhav hoaxed a Hindu woman to believe that all her troubles began with a gold "tavis" which she wore and how they would end if she parted with it was narrated to-day before Mr. I. N. Mehta, Magistrate, Girgaum.

The upshot of all this was, the police stated, that she lodged a complaint with them, as she could never recover her gold "tavis".

On Saturday last, it was reported, Kashi Bai the woman residing at the fourth Khumberwadi Lane, parted with her talisman as she was persuaded by the mendicant that all her troubles were due to it. Jadhav who took it made himself scarce for a time. But subsequently she found along with her husband found him out, when he excused himself by saying that he had left it in a temple in Mahim.

So all of them boarded the train at the Grant Road, but the moment they arrived at the Dadar Station, the accused tried to escape.

Later on he was arrested by the police and was placed to-day before the Magistrate, who ordered him to be enlarged on a bail of Rs. 100.

The Bangalore City Police have arrested an Anglo-Indian named Parker on a charge of disposing of a guitar given him to repair.

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PATHAN CHARGED WITH DISORDERLY BEHAVIOUR

Attempted To Stab Hindu Who Was Rescued By Police Officer

The timely appearance of Deputy Inspector Hewson of the Gamdevi Police Station, to the scene of a street assault in which a Pathan money-lender was about to stab a Hindu averted what might otherwise have proved a tragedy.

On Monday noon, Deputy Ins-

pector Hewson was returning from the Dadar Police Court, when a large crowd opposite the Motor Works at Naigaum attracted his attention.

It appears that the Pathan, Tafil Miranzal, 35, was assaulting one Govindharowji his debtor, who fell down on the road.

At this stage, the police officer noticed the Pathan whipping out a knife to stab the old man.

The Officer then grappled with the Pathan, taking him by surprise, when the latter turned upon him.

In the scuffle that followed the

Pathan who is 6 feet in height, was subsequently overpowered by the Deputy Inspector and marched off to the Police Station.

Miranzal was released the same day after a bail of Rs. 50 was furnished by him at the Bhoiwada Police Station.

On Tuesday the Pathan appeared before Mr. M. A. F. Coelho, Presidency Magistrate, Dadar Police Court, to answer a charge of disorderly behaviour under Section 122-4-02.

The hearing is postponed to the 14th instant, as the accused wanted to offer defence.

Conqueror Of Colombo To Race In Bombay

Lord Rosebery Enters Flamenco For Eclipse Stakes Of India

The following are the First Entries for the Eclipse Stakes of India to be run in Bombay in February 1935. Lord Rosebery has entered Flamenco, who defeated Colombo at Ascot recently. M. Edward Esmond and M. Marcel Boussac, are the French owners who have also entered candidates for the Blue Riband of Indian Racing:—

The Eclipse Stakes of India of Rs. 75,000, of which Rs. 50,000, will go to the winner, Rs. 17,000 to the second, Rs. 8,000 to the third. For Horses 5 years old and 4 years old at the time of starting. English 5 years old horses to carry 9st.

English 5 years old mares and geldings, 8st. 11lbs.
English 4 years old colts, 8st. 10lbs.
English 4 years old fillies and geldings, 8st. 7lbs.
Australasian 5 years old horses, 9st.

Australasian 5 years old mares and geldings, 8st. 11lbs.
Australasian 4 years old colts, 8st. 12lbs.

Australasian 4 years old fillies and geldings, 8st. 9lbs.

Penalties—Winner, in India, of a race value Rs. 10,000 or of races of the aggregate value of Rs. 15,000, 4 lbs. extra, or of a race value Rs. 20,000 or of races of the aggregate value of Rs. 25,000, 7 lbs. extra (not cumulative).

DISTANCE—1½ Miles.
Entrance—1st. Entry, Rs. 200 each with additional forfeits for Horses left in after 15th October, 1934, Rs. 250. Horses left in after 15th January, 1935, Rs. 200. With a further Rs. 100 for horses not struck out to the Secretary, Western India Turf Club, Ltd., before 10 a.m. on the Thursday before the race.

30 Entries or the race to be at the option of the Stewards. Landing Allowance may not be claimed in this race.
First Entries closed on 2nd July, 1934. Final Entry Rs. 400 each to close on 3rd September, 1934. Mr. Edward Esmond's NECKER, 3 years.
Lord Rosebery's FLAMENCO, 3 years.
Mr. M. M. Boussac's ASTYANAX, 3 years.
Mr. M. M. Boussac's NEGUNDO, 4 years.

JAIL V. POLICE'S

Ahmednagar Police Team Trowned

(From A Correspondent)
AHMEDNAGAR, July 9.
Yet another lively cricket fixture was concluded on the Vaspur Jail ground on Sunday last between the Jail Cricket team and the Ahmednagar Police team. The excellent cricket weather added charm to the brilliant batting display of the home team, which was captained by Mr. P. L. O'Quinn, the Superintendent of the jail. The home team, having won the toss elected to bat and put in a very rapid score, making 257 runs in their first knock. Mr. L. D'Souza who opened the innings gave a remarkable batting exhibition and missed his century only by 15 runs. During his 90 minutes' stay at the wicket, he sent the ball to the ropes a dozen times. Mr. E. E. Dyer, Senior Jailor, amused the crowd with his hurricane hitting. Mr. P. L. O'Quinn, the skipper, was spinning the ball with an accuracy which baffled the visitors. The Police team was captained by Mr. A. E. Thornhill Home Inspector of Police, Ahmednagar.

The scores:—

JAIL TEAM	
J B D'Souza c Savant, b Devanna	23
L D'Souza c Chandel, b Kannola	85
Ibrahim c Savant, b Devanna	28
Sudame b P L O'Quinn (run out)	0
P L O'Quinn (Captain) (run out)	10
Kamruddin, b Chandel	25
E E Dyer, b Kannola	37
Mane, b Lathfullakhan	0
Khandu (not out)	21
Ganpat, b Kannola	1
P M Mundle c and b Kannola	0
Extras	20
Total	257

THE POLICE TEAM	
Raotu c Ibrahim, b P L O'Quinn	14
Kannola c P L O'Quinn, b Ibrahim	37
Devanna c J B D'Souza, b P L O'Quinn	16
Savant b Kamruddin	0

H. H. Maharaja of Rajpipla's IN-VERCANNIE, 4 years.

H. H. Maharaja of Rajpipla's BETTY BOOP (late Betty Boob), 3 years.

H. H. Maharaja of Kashmir's CAMPING, 4 years.

H. H. Maharaja of Kashmir's QUARTZ II, 4 years.

Nawabzada Yemin-ul-mulk's RESTOREL, 4 years.

H. H. Maharaja of Kolhapur's CRISS CROSS, 4 years.

H. H. Maharaja of Kolhapur's DIAMOND SHOWER (late Ilon), 4 years.

H. H. Maharaja of Kolhapur's POWDER BOY, 4 years.

H. H. Maharaja of Kolhapur's VI-JAYA KUMAR II (late Sovran), 4 years.

H. H. Maharaja of Kolhapur's GOLDEN SPEAR, 3 years.

H. H. Maharaja of Kolhapur's CHEBLI, 4 years.

The Hon'ble Sir H. M. Mehta's THE DAWN PATROL, 4 years.

Mr. Eve's RISQUE, 4 years.

Mr. Eve's MISTY DAWN, 4 years.

Mr. Eve's CASH SWEEP, 3 years.

Mr. Eve's PROVENCE ROSE, 3 years.

Mr. Eve's WORLD'S WORK, 3 years.

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Messrs. A. C. Ardeshir and P. D. Bolton's MAID OF ORLEANS, 3 years.

Mr. Kelso's CENTOI, 4 years.

Mr. Shantidas Askuran's STAR-FORD, 3 years.

Mr. P. B. Avasia's SABRINO, 3 years.

Mr. P. B. Avasia's DR. STRABISMUS, 4 years.

Mrs. F. G. Travers's PALLA, 4 years.

Mr. A. Hoyt's BALLYBRITTAS, 4 years.

Mr. H. Hoyt's PLAY ON, 4 years.

Mr. A. M. Khairaz's FRANCOLIN, 4 years.

SURREY LEAD OVER YORKSHIRE

Woolley Scores 122 Against Hampshire

LONDON, July 9.
The following are the closing scores in the first class cricket matches, which commenced on Saturday—
Essex vs. Sussex: Sussex 461 for 6, declared, and 52 for 1. Essex 323 (Cutmore 77, O'Connor 63, Nichols 53, Smith 50).
Kent vs. Hampshire: Hants 528 (Kennedy 130). Kent 291 for 4 (Woolley 122).
Northamptonshire vs. Lancashire: Lancs 409 (Matthews 5 for 74). Northants 200 (Bakewell 62, Parkinson 5 for 31) and following on 92 for 4 (Kewell 50).
Warwickshire vs. Nottinghamshire: Notts 442 for 8, declared (A. Staples 95, Gunn 83). Warwick 230 for 7 (Santall 125 not out).
Yorkshire vs. Surrey: Yorks 372 (Gover 6 for 102 and 15 for 0). Surrey 465 (Barling 83, Holmes 77, Watt 123).
Glamorgan vs. Gloucestershire: Glamorgan 308 and 133 (Turnbull 83, Sinfild 6 for 68). Gloucester 205 (Dacre 56, E. Davies 6 for 60) and 112 for 2.
The match between Worcestershire and Derbyshire resulted in a win for Derby by an innings and 115 runs. Derby 306. Worcester 48 and 143 (Townsend 5 for 48, Mitchell 5 for 66)—Reuter.

BOMBAY MAN WINS PRIZE AT BISLEY

LONDON, July 9.
Company Sergeant-Major W. R. Clarke of the Bombay Contingent, A.F.I., secured third place and won a £10 prize in the Southern Railway Service Rifle Competition at Bisley.—Reuter.

Thacker b Kamruddin	0
Lufullakhan b Khandu	0
Cowper (run out)	21
Borvankar b P L O'Quinn	0
A E Thornhill (Captain) (not out)	0
Chandel b Kamruddin	1
Chand b Khandu	1
Extras	10
Total	99



A. K. OBAID.

JOCKEY OBAID TO RIDE FOR KOLHAPUR

Arab Rider Retained For Rs. 8,000 By Maharajah

(By Our Racing Correspondent).

Jockey A. K. Obaid, whose riding was a feature at Bangalore and Mysore, has accepted a retainer of Rs. 8,000 to ride for the Kolhapur Stable. The Arab Jockey was associated with the Maharaja's establishment some years ago, but severed his connection after a successful partnership. Of the numerous jockeys who have worn the orange livery, Obaid has won the most races for the stable both in Bombay and Calcutta.

Nawab Mehdi Khan has engaged Obaid to ride for him at Secunderabad.

MORE ARAB HORSES.

Mr. Sion F. Nessim, the Arab owner, who has imported such horses as Arab Queen, Tair-al-Iraq and other well-known performers, will return to Poona on August 14, with a batch of seven newcomers. They are said to have winning form to their credit in Iraq.

MORRIS RETURNS TO CALCUTTA.

E. J. Morris, the Australian jockey has returned to Calcutta for the monsoon meetings. He can ride under the R.C.T.C. rules, but not under the W.I.T.C. rules of racing.

CHINA KING O.K.

China King, who did not run in Bombay last season, owing to leg-trouble, has recovered and is in fine trim at the moment. Messrs. Bolton and Ardeshir may take a chance with this brilliant performer at Poona, if conditions permit.

INTER-VARSITY MATCH

Cambridgeshire All Out For 400 Allen Making 115

LONDON, July 10.
The Inter-Varsity match was continued at Lord's in glorious weather. Cambridge began their first innings with Allen and Parker. At lunch the score was 113 for no wickets, Allen not out 59 and Parker not out 62. After contributing 115 runs, Allen was caught by De Sarum at extra-cover, off Barlow. He played an attractive innings, scoring mainly through cover-drives. Batting for 200 he reached the boundary on ten occasions. Parker was run out for 94. Strong hits to leg were a feature of his innings, which included 11 boundaries. The opening partnership put on 205 runs in 190 minutes.

Davies was dismissed for a single, and Human for eight. At tea the score was 344. Winlaw batting 52 and Bartlett batting seven.

SCORES:—

CAMBRIDGESHIRE FIRST INNINGS.	
Allen, c De Sarum, b Barlow	115
Parker, run out	94
Winlaw, not out	52
Davies, b Barlow	1
Human, b Jackson	8
Bartlett, not out	7
Extras	23
Total (for 4 wickets), at tea	300

CAMBRIDGE ALL OUT FOR 400.

Cambridge were all out for 400 in their first Innings.

FIRST-CLASS CRICKET

Lancs Beat Northamptonshire By Innings And 68

LONDON, July 10.
The following are results of first-class cricket matches which commenced on Saturday:—
Northamptonshire vs. Lancashire: Lancs won by an innings and 68 runs.
Lancs, 409. Northants 200, and

Health & Hygiene

EFFECT OF SMOKING

Cigarette Causes Increase And Decrease In Blood Sugar

The gratification derived from smoking has always been something of a mystery. Exactly what elements in the smoke exert the pleasurable physiological effects has never been determined, nor precisely what these effects are. Now Prof. Howard W. Haggard and Leon A. Greenberg, of the Laboratory of Applied Psychology, report in "Science" that they have discovered that the nicotine in tobacco stimulates the adrenal glands, increasing the rate of discharge of adrenalin. This in turn converts glycogen stored in the liver and muscles into sugar in the blood; the rate of combustion of carbohydrate is increased, and the smoker has a feeling of well-being.

When a cigarette is smoked, they found, a marked increase in blood sugar and in respiration appears within fifteen minutes. During the next thirty minutes, however, the blood sugar falls gradually to, or slightly below, the level observed before the cigarette was smoked.

MISCHIEVOUS CHILDREN

Medicine has made great progress, and so to-day we have a better understanding of why children are mischievous and why parents want their children to obey. Our children have the same curiosity which children always have had, a curiosity which leads them to explore and investigate by touch, sight and taste. Many parents resent this natural curiosity in their children and try, by means of commands, threats and actual punishment, to enforce obedience.

Many of the acts of children are either prompted by curiosity or are an effort to imitate the actions of mother or father. If, however, the child finds that some one or other of his acts upsets his parents and gains for him a great deal of attention, even if such attention be in the form of punishment, then he will often repeat these acts. This is natural, because even the youngest child likes to occupy the centre of the stage. Behavior of this kind may be called mischievous or disobedient by his parents, but it secures for the child the attention which he enjoys.

Repetition is not the fault of the child, but is due to action of the parents who lack understanding of the significance of the child's behavior. Parents are responsible because, first of all, they should know that the child's curiosity is a natural, indeed a desirable trait, and instead of trying to check it, they should guide it. The only way in which a child can grow up to mental maturity is through his own experience. Many who have attained adult years remain mere children, in many ways, because they have not had the opportunity, through learning by personal experience, to reach healthy mental independence with adult standards of behavior.

Training takes time and patience. For example, it is a necessary part of the learning process to allow the child to turn the water-tap on and off. When he has learned how to do this, the child is satisfied, but if he is told he must not play with the tap, he will, of course, set about turning the water off and on the first chance he has, when his mother's back is turned.

It is not intended that the child should be allowed freedom to be destructive, as he should come to know and appreciate the value of things. The idea is rather to keep him occupied with toys that are suitable for his age, and to allow him gradually to become familiar with objects around the house, under guidance. To tell the child not to touch a certain thing is simply to encourage him to do so at the first opportunity. The child should be helped in learning, not discouraged and punished for giving expression to his natural inquisitiveness which drives him to learn, by handling them what things are and what they are for.

—Montreal Gazette.

following on, 141, (Sibbles six for 47).
Glamorgan vs. Gloucestershire: Gloucester won by seven wickets. Glamorgan 308 and 133. Gloucester 205 and 237 for three. (Earnett 50, Neale 72 not out).—Reuter's Special.

ALCOHOL'S EFFECTS

It Not Only Does Not Increase But Sometimes Decreases Body's Resistance To Infection

In his recently published work "Alcohol: Its effects on Man," (N. Y.) finds there is agreement among students and experts of the medical and associated sciences upon such points as: that alcohol is a narcotic which, by depressing the higher centres, removes inhibitions, wherein lies one of its great dangers; that it does not increase and sometimes decreases the body's resistance to infection; that its therapeutic usefulness and value are slight; that it impairs reason, will, self-control, judgment, physical skill and endurance; that it is improbable that it has injured, in the long run, the quality of human stock, although its individual effects are often devastating; that it frequently destroys mental stability and commonly lowers longevity and increases mortality; that it constitutes an important community health problem. One of the chapters considers at some length the conditions under which alcoholic beverages are permissible.

BLOODLESS SURGERY?

Marconi Invention May Cure By Wireless

Days when doctors and surgeons will prescribe and heal entirely by means of wireless apparatus are believed to have been brought within measurable distance by two new inventions of Senator Marconi.

For some time, scientists have known that the human frame is affected by ultra-short wireless waves; but it has been left to Marconi, the discoverer of radio, to show that these waves may be of infinite benefit. According to reports at Rome Senator Marconi has perfected apparatus which can utterly destroy microbes in the human body thus making possible amazingly rapid cures in many ailments and diseases, says "The People's," Rome Correspondent.

The invention is stated to be in the form of a wireless transmitting apparatus which throws out minute waves capable of inducing high temperatures.

A human body subjected to these waves would have its temperature raised to a point at which microbes would be destroyed in millions. So far, the invention has not been tried out on human beings, but experiments already made raise hopes that it will be entirely successful.

If it should prove so, it may revolutionise the whole science of healing.

Another of Senator Marconi's inventions is expected to prove an inestimable boon to surgeons. It makes bloodless surgery possible, and removes the possibility of infection after an operation.

This invention is in the form of an electric knife, through which a high current is passed.

When used by a surgeon, it cuts without drawing blood, sealing up the veins as soon as they are severed.

THIRD TEST ENDS IN DRAW

(Continued from page 1).
of 1 wicket. The match then ended in a draw.

DETAILS OF GAME

After the follow-on had been saved the batsmen played with freedom. Wall square-cut Hammond to the boundary in fine style. Then he placed the ball deep to square-leg but was run out in trying to snatch a second run. Keeton's long return hitting the stumps. O'Reilly had batted with pluck and skill for two hours.

Both Chipperfield and O'Reilly enjoyed lives before the ninth wicket fell. Chipperfield was twice missed in slips, and then Hammond and Hendren between them missed O'Reilly in the same position.

Chipperfield left at 454 to a splendid catch at square-leg, and when Wall joined O'Reilly for the last wicket 24 runs were still needed to save the follow-on.

O'Reilly cleverly managed to take all bowling himself and h.t. off the required runs amidst cheers. Eventually Wall was run out in trying to snatch a second run.

ENGLAND'S SECOND INNINGS.
England began their second innings at 1-5 p.m. with Walters and Sutcliffe who however took it easy. Temperature then was eight-

WARNING!

IMITATION OF WELL-KNOWN SOAP

Importer Convicted

Judgment was delivered yesterday in the Court of the Western Sub-Divisional Magistrate, Rangoon, against an importer for an offence under section 486 I. P. C.

The accused was charged with selling a washing soap imitating in appearance the well-known "501" Washing Soap, manufactured by the Tata Oil Mills Company, Ltd., of Tatapuram. In delivering judgment Mr. G. D. I. Thomas, the Western Sub-Divisional Magistrate, said: "The will be well to refer to the mark and the general appearance of this soap now. The cubes are about the same size as the complainant's soap, and while the colour of the accused's soap is considerably darker than that of the complainant's, the court had noticed that this discolouration has come about while the case has been pending and when first produced there was little difference in the colours of the two soaps. The accused's soap has the number '105' impressed upon it and there would be little cause for complaint except for the fact that it can be read as '5' when turned upside down. In other words the numbers on the accused's soap can either be read as '105' or '501'."

The accused was required to pay Rs. 500 or in default to undergo six months rigorous imprisonment.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS

THERE are many imitations of 501 WASHING SOAP on the market. For your protection always look for the figures 501 and the TOMCO diamond, the mark of quality and value.

THE TATA OIL MILLS COMPANY, LTD.
TATAPURAM



one. Bradman fielded, but Bromfield as substitute for Chipperfield. Wall and McCabe opened bowling to Walters and Sutcliffe. The batsmen took it easy. Lunch score was 21 for no wickets. Walters not out 12, Sutcliffe not out 8 and extras one.

ENGLAND'S DULL BATTING

Temperature was 83 in the shade and the weather was oppressive when the game was continued. There was attendance of 6,000. McCabe and O'Reilly commenced bowling, but England seem to have resigned themselves to draw, and batting was dull and uninteresting. Only five singles were scored in 15 minutes and 50 of the innings was not reached until the play had been in progress for 65 minutes. Walters being not out 30, Sutcliffe not out 18, and extras two.

SUTCLIFFE'S FINE DRIVES
O'Reilly and Grimmett occasionally turned quickly but the wicket was surprisingly good. Walters was scoring mostly through placements to leg, and off-drives, but Sutcliffe was driving finely on both sides of the wicket and caught up Walters. He, however, cocked up one from Grimmett dangerously between Darling and Brown, the two short-legs.

Sutcliffe then hit the first sixer of the match by lifting a full toss from McCabe into the stands at the square-leg boundary, reaching his 50 in 115 minutes.

Walters was nearly caught and bowled by Grimmett. England had been batting for two hours when the century was reached. Walters not out 46, and Sutcliffe not out 57, making 107 for no wickets.

ENGLAND DECLARES AGAIN
England again declared at 123 for no wickets in their second innings. The tea interval was taken at the closure of England's innings.

Walters scored his 50 in 140 minutes, hitting three fours. Wyatt then made a sporting declaration at 4-15, giving Australians a couple of hours batting. Sutcliffe hit nine fours and a six.

BROWN OUT FOR ONE
Australians began their second innings at 4-40, Allen and Clark leading the attack. Brown was out with only one run on the board. He edged a ball in the slips in Allen's first over and was held by Hammond. McCabe joined Ponsford.

MCCABE DROPPED
Allen dropped McCabe at short square-leg when the latter had made 20. Both Ponsford and

McCabe were driving through cover, and placing to leg with fine perfection. Wall and McCabe opened bowling to Walters and Sutcliffe. The batsmen took it easy. Lunch score was 21 for no wickets. Walters not out 12, Sutcliffe not out 8 and extras one.

ENGLAND (1st Innings):—for 9 wickets declared 627.

AUSTRALIA (1st Innings)

Ponsford, c Hendren b Hammond	12
Brown, c Walters, b Clark	72
McCabe, c Verity, b Hammond	137
Woodfull (run out)	37
Darling, b Verity	37
Bradman, c Ames b Hammond	50
Oldfield, c Wyatt, b Verity	13
Chipperfield c Walters b Verity	26
Grimmett b Verity	30
O'Reilly (not out)	0
Wall, (run out)	18
Extras	43
Total	491

Fall of wickets:—34-1; 230-2, 242-3, 320-4, 378-5, 409-6, 411-7, 419-8, 454-9, 491-10.

BOWLING ANALYSIS

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Clark	40	9	100	1
Allen	31	3	113	0
Hammond	28.3	6	111	3
Verity	53	24	78	4
Hopwood	38	20	46	0

(Extras were made up as follows:—20 byes, 13 leg-byes, 4 wides, 6 no-balls.)

ENGLAND (2nd Innings).

Walters, not out	50
Sutcliffe, not out	89
Extras	4
Total (for no wickets)	123

Bowling Analysis:—

Wall 9/31/0	0
McCabe 13/43/0	0
O'Reilly 13/42/0	0
Grimmett 17/52/0	0

AUSTRALIAN (2nd Innings).

CITY & SUBURBS

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day
Hindu: Jeth Vad 30, 1930.
Muslim: Rab-ul-Awwal 28, 1333
Parsi: Behman 8, 1293.
Sunrise: 6h. 30m.
Sunset: 7h. 20m.
Highwater: 12.4, 23.39.
Lowwater: 5.16, 18.38.
Municipal Standing Committee, 4-10 p.m.
Municipal Schools Committee, 5-10 p.m.
Harwood League: Bombay Gymkhana v B. B. and C. I. Railway, Cooperage, 5-50 p.m.
Public meeting under auspices of the Western India Liberal Association, Mr. A. D. Shroff will speak on "Liberals and the next Assembly", Blavatsky Lodge, 7-10 p.m. Sir Cowaji Jehangir (Jr.) presiding.
THURSDAY, July 12
Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.
Harwood League: Casuals v. Green Howards, Cooperage, 5-50 p.m.
FRIDAY, July 13
D. O. Examination Results, University Buildings, 2 p.m.
Harwood League: Y. M. C. A. v City Police, Cooperage, 5-50 p.m.
SATURDAY, July 14
S. S. "Kaisari-Hind", with home-ward mails, leaves at 1 p.m.
Harwood League: Green Howards v. Royal Artillery, Colaba, Cooperage, 5-30 p.m.

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.
Common Jurors' attention is drawn to the notice appearing in the Public Notifications Column.
MADOWASS FREE DISPENSARY.
During the month of June the total number of patients treated in this Dispensary was 946. Among them the number of new admissions was 232. The average daily attendance was 37.
VITHAL SAKANA FREE DISPENSARY.
The total attendance during the month of June was 2879 out of whom 1394 were males and 1485 females of all castes and creeds.
3 ARTS CIRCLE.
A special meeting will be held in honour of Mr. Gupta of New York, on Sunday July 15, at 3.30, at Aiswara Bafat. The guest of honour will speak on "The Organization of Chain Stores in India". There will be a variety of attractive entertainment.
"C" WARD CONGRESS COMMITTEE
Members of the Council of the "C" Ward District Congress Committee will meet to round the Ward at the following places: Bhamburda Building, Princess Street etc. to enroll members at 7.30 a.m. on Wednesday 11th inst. Everybody is requested to be present in time at Committee's office.

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS.
"The Purpose of Life" will be the subject of a free, public lecture to be followed by questions and answers at the Hall of the United Lodge of Theosophists, Jehangir Wadia Building, 51, Esplanade Road, Bombay, to-day (Wednesday) evening at 6.15.
BILLAWAR ASSOCIATION.
The Second Annual Gathering of the above Association was held on Sunday, at 3 p.m. (S.T.) at Sir Cowaji Jehangir Hall, Dr. N. R. Suvansa, presided.
Mr. M. B. Amin, the Secretary of the Association, read the Annual Report and it was adopted. Dr. Suvansa in his presidential address elucidated various ways and means of raising the down trodden members of the community. The meeting terminated after a vote of thanks to all.

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS
Jehangir Wadia Building, 51, Esplanade Road, Bombay.
Free Public Lecture
"THE PURPOSE OF LIFE"
followed by Questions and Answers
Wednesday July 11th, 6-15 p.m.
ALL CORDIALLY INVITED.
No Fees. No Collections.

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DAILY AMUSEMENTS

REGAL—"Men in White". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
ROXY—"Murder in Trinidad". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CAPITOL—"Svengali". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CARLTON—"Footlight Parade". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
PATHE—"Search for Beauty". Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
WELLINGTON—"The House of Rothschild". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
WEST END—"Gun Sundari". Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
MINERVA—"Sinhason". Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
KRISHNA—"Mysterious Prince". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
IMPERIAL—"Sera Sadan". Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
PALACE—"Sons of the Desert". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EDWARD—"Huddle". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
KOHINOOR—"Devil Tiger". Daily at 5, 7-30 and 10 p.m.
MAJESTIC—"Vandana". Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

12 noon, Indian Selected Hour. 1 p.m. Bombay market. Available rates. European Lunch Time Music.
3 p.m. European Ladies' Hour. 5-30 p.m. Relay of Music from the Regal Cinema. 6-30 p.m. Instrumental Music. 8-45 p.m. General News in Hindi and Commercial News. 9-10 p.m. Talk—"Topics of Today". By Charles Harmer. 9-20 p.m. Weather Report and News Bulletin. 9-30 p.m. The Bombay Studio Orchestra. 11 p.m. Close down.

Empire Broadcasting

7-15 p.m. Time Signal from Big Tom. News Bulletin. 7-30 p.m. A topical talk. 7-35 p.m. A pianoforte interlude. 7-45 p.m. The Bournemouth Municipal Orchestra. 8-25 p.m. The Drawing Room of the Empire, a talk from the women's point of view. 9-10 p.m. The B. B. C. Dance Orchestra. 9-25 p.m. Henry, by A. J. Allen. 9-45 p.m. Dance music. 10-30 p.m. News Bulletin. 10-45 p.m. A topical talk. 10-50 p.m. British Women Singers, gramophone records. 11 p.m. Medvedoff's Balalaika Orchestra.

SRI VISISHTA DHYAITA SIDDHANTA SABHA.

The monthly thirumakshatram of Sri Ramanuja will be celebrated at the Sabha premises to-day (Wednesday) the 11th July between 8 and 9-30 p.m.

GAUDIYA MATH

On the occasion of the 12th Anniversary of the founder of Gaudiya Math a lecture on "The Life and Precepts of the Thakur" will be delivered by the Secretary in the Math premises at Babulnath Road, Chowpatty, to-day (Wednesday) 7 p.m. (S.T.). The lecture will be preceded and followed by Sankirtanam.

W. INDIA NATIONAL LIBERAL ASSN.

Under the auspices of the Western India National Liberal Association, Mr. A. D. Shroff, will deliver a public address on "The Liberal and the Next Assembly" at the Blavatsky Lodge, French Bridge, Chowpatty, to-day (Wednesday) 7 p.m. (S.T.). Sir Cowaji Jehangir (Jr.) will preside. The meeting is open to the public.

YOUTH LODGE T. S.

Under the auspices of the Youth Lodge Theosophical Society, Prof. G. Rae, will speak on "The World Fellowship of Faiths" to-day (Wednesday) at 6-30 p.m. at the Youth Lodge premises, Blavatsky Lodge Building, French Bridge, Chowpatty. Col. Raja Bahadur Jai Prithvi Singh, President, World Fellowship of Faiths, will preside.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

"Messrs. Dollar Steamship Lines S.S. President Johnson, Voy. to Port Singapore on the 3rd instant via Colombo with passengers and general cargo for Bombay. She will arrive in Bombay on the 12th instant and sail again on the 19th instant with passengers and cargo for Suez, Port Said, Alexandria, Naples, Genoa, Marseilles, New York and Boston."

The Homeward P. and O. Mail Steamer "Rawalpindi" with the mails from Bombay of the 9th ultimo arrived at Port Said at 6 a.m. on the 9th instant and left there at 1 p.m. the same day.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT.

Messrs. Harbert Son and Co., (Post Box 431, Bombay) have sent a sample tin of Flit powder manufactured by Messrs. Stanco Incorporated, Bayway, New Jersey (U.S.A.) This new Stanco preparation which is just introduced in the market in this country has all the killing power of flit spray. Flit powder kills fleas, bugs, ants, cockroaches and other insects.

POSTAL NOTICES.

Superscribed Mails for Laurence Marquis and South Africa per s.s. "Kathiawar" via Dhanushkodi and Colombo will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 6-30 p.m. on Friday the 13th instant.
Parcels for Germany direct per S.S. "Rauenfels" will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 3 p.m. on Saturday the 14th July 1934.
As the English Mail steamer s.s. "Rapunzel" is expected to arrive in Bombay at 1-00 p.m. on Thursday the 12th instant, the following will be the latest hour of posting on that day at the Bombay G.P.O. of parcels for the offices in Iraq, Persia and Persian Gulf.
Parcels upto 11-00 a.m. on 12-7-1934.
Posting at the Town Sub-Offices must be so regulated as to reach the Bombay G.P.O. before the above mentioned hour.

WARNER BROS. HIT "SVENGALI"
Starring JOHN MARIAN BARRYMORE & MARSH
Thrilling Story of an EVIL HYPNOTIST.
Next Saturday: "ANN VICKERS"



A farewell party in honour of Mr. R. Krishna Iyer, retiring treasurer of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, was held on Monday evening at the Congress House. Photo shows Mr. Iyer (fourth from left) with Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, Mr. K. F. Natiman and other members of the B.P.C.C.

SCINDIA SKIPPER EXONERATED

Marine Court Report Re: "Jalabala" Collision

We understand that the Report of the Marine Court of Enquiry instituted to investigate into the collision that occurred on the night of the 10th January last between a Persian country craft "Boon Mehmed" and the Scindia Steam Navigation Co's steamer "Jalabala" has been submitted to the Government.
The enquiry was held in Bombay from the 23rd to 30th May last and the Chief Presidency Magistrate, who presided over the court has held that no blame attaches to either the Captain or any of the Officers of the S. S. "Jalabala" and that the collision and death of two of the Mahomed's crew was not due to any fault or negligence on their part.
His Worship agreed with the assessors that the "Boon Mehmed" did not exhibit the regulation lights and that she had only a lantern at the stern. The Court has also found that the search made by the Commander and Officers of S. S. "Jalabala" for the missing men of the country craft could not be said to be insufficient.

Muslim Appeal To Baroda Govt.

The following resolutions were passed at the Rander Mehdi-e-Islam Kutubkhana meeting:
"This meeting of the managing committee of Rander Mehdi-e-Islam Kutubkhana disapproves with extreme regret the proposal of the Baroda State to pull down the Khajoori Mosque of Lohrupura Baroda.
It earnestly appeals to the Baroda Sarkar to change its decision at once and thus earn the gratitude of all the Muslims who otherwise shall not refrain from taking all necessary steps to protect and safeguard their religious principles."

Death Of Mr. Salebhoj Barodawala's Mother

Mrs. Mariambai Barodawala mother of Mr. Salebhoj Barodawala died on Monday morning at 7-30 a.m. from heart failure. She had been suffering from chronic heart disease for some years.

MUSLIM STUDENTS UNION.

Under the auspices of the above Union, a debate will be held to-day at 6-30 p.m. in the Hall of the Union, Blavatsky Lodge.
Mr. F. H. Vallibhoj will move the motion "That world peace is an illusion" and Mr. M. A. Shaikh will oppose it.
Mr. H. R. Sayani (Solicitor) will preside.

JOGESHWARI BAL MANDIR.

An opening ceremony of a Bal Mandir in Natwarlal Memorial Hall at Jogeshwari was performed by Smt. Shankerbhai Jorabhai Amin Solicitor, Chairman of the Hindu Friends Co-operative Housing Society, Ltd., before the large gathering of members and residents. In response to the appeal of the Chairman for the permanent fund for maintenance of the Mandir the sum of Rs. 1,151 was subscribed on the spot by the members and residents and further subscriptions are expected. After a vote of thanks to the Chairman and distribution of sweets the meeting terminated.

INFRINGEMENT OF COPYRIGHT

High Court's Order On Pathe Cinema Owners

Mr. Justice Tyebji at the High Court granted an "interim" injunction against the Pathe Cinema, restraining them from performing, or authorising to perform, in public two songs "Dreaming and Nights of Gladness."
The order was made on a notice of motion taken out by the plaintiffs, The Performing Rights Society of England. The plaintiffs were an association of authors and composers of musical works, and one of their objects was to enforce, on behalf of its members, all rights and remedies in respect of the public performance of literary or musical works.
The plaintiffs claimed to be the assignees of the copyright in the two songs in question in respect of the right to perform them in public. A portion of these songs was included in the Paramount picture "Bolero" which was shown by the defendants at the Pathe Cinema. The plaintiffs stated that, by so doing without their permission, the defendants had infringed their copyright.
The defendants, by their Government Director Mr. Alex Hague, denied that the plaintiffs were owners or assignees of the copyright in the two songs, and stated that there was no assignment in the plaintiffs' favour of the right to perform them in public. The film "Bolero" which contained the songs was shown with the permission of the producers, and therefore, there was no infringement of any rights of the plaintiffs.
The Lordship, in delivering judgment, observed that the plaintiffs had established their right by producing a copy of the document by which they claimed to be the assignees of the right to perform the songs in public.
Mr. N. P. Engineer appeared for the plaintiffs, and Mr. Bhulabhai Desai with Mr. M. C. Setalvad for the defendants.
SIMILAR CASE DISMISSED.
It will be recalled that recently a similar application by the same plaintiffs against the Wellington and Palace Cinemas in respect of some other films was dismissed by His Lordship because in those cases the plaintiffs could not produce a copy of the document of assignment of such rights.

RIGHT ESTABLISHED.

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ADVANCE SWADESHI INSURANCE

Move To Form Institute For Western India

A meeting was held at the Bombay Life Building to transact preliminary business with regard to the starting of the Western India Insurance Institute for disseminating propaganda in favour of Swadeshi Insurance in which Mr. Byramjee of the National, Mr. Deshpande of the Hindustani Co-operative, Mr. Sen of Metropolitan, Mr. Mehta of Bombay Life took part.
It was decided to circulate a memorandum setting forth the object of the Institute.
Sir Lalubhai has been elected Chairman and Mr. T. K. Sirkar, Editor, Insurance and Financial Times, as Secretary provisionally.—United Press.

Abhyabai Maternity Home

Shrimati Janabai Rokde, J.P., a well-known social worker, started this Home in one of the improvement Trust Chawls at Mandvi, Koliwada for the poor women belonging to the labouring classes, in the year 1924.
The tenth annual meeting of the General Committee of the Home was held on Sunday, the 8th instant and the annual report was adopted.
The report congratulated Shrimati Janabai Rokde on her efficiently conducting the Home free over a decade at great personal sacrifice and spending from her own earnings more than Rs. 8,000 for the sake of her poor sisters since the inception of the Home.
During the year under report the Home admitted 37 labour cases. In some cases expert Medical aid had to be sought, and Dr. Mrs. Jambabai Desai an Dr. P. B. Malkani, members of the Medical Committee of the Home, were kind enough to render it free of any charge.

FIGHT FOR COMMON CAUSE

Leader's Advice To Railway Workers

BOMBAY, July 9.
The Secretary, G. I. P. Railway Labour Union, writes:—
A general meeting of the members of the Bombay Branch of the Union was held on Sunday last to pass the accounts and to elect Office-bearers and members of the Managing Committee for the ensuing year.
Mr. Pandit, the president of the meeting, after reviewing the efforts of the railway workers that they made till now to get their service conditions bettered, impressed upon the mind of the workers that unity on the principle of class struggle alone will enable the workers to reach their goal.
Accounts for the period ending 31st March 1934 were then placed before the meeting and passed.
Office-bearers for the ensuing year were then elected with Mr. K. N. Jogekar as President and Mr. G. H. Kale as Secretary. Members of the Managing Committee were also elected.
After a vote of thanks to the chair the meeting dispersed.

INDUSTRIAL HOME FOR HARIJANS

Deorukhkar Will Float Scheme With Half-Lakh Capital

Bombay, July 10.
With a view to helping the local Harijans to make themselves more efficient and organised in their vocations, the Harijan Welfare Association of Bombay, of which Mr. E. J. Deorukhkar is the President, has decided to start an industrial home for Harijans.
The concern will be a limited one with a share capital of Rs. 50,000 of ten-rupee each and an influential Board of Directors.
The promoters of the scheme are trying to get 2,000 rooms from the Bombay Development Chawls, at Worli, where the Harijan workers will be accommodated.
The Broomstick industry in which the Harijans on their own individual initiative are engaged will be taken in hand by the new concern which hopes to obtain good business on this account from the local mills and others.
The leather industry will also be taken in hand and Harijans trained to specialise in certain lines, such as shoe-making and belting for mills.
The Company will also undertake polishing, painting, tin-making, carpentry, weaving book-binding, etc. Thus it is hoped that the new effort will increase the earning capacity of the Harijans who will be able to give education to their children, and thus make them live a better life.
The promoters of the scheme are also contemplating to have an industrial conference of Harijans during the forthcoming Congress session in Bombay.—A.P.

ADVANCE SWADESHI INSURANCE

Move To Form Institute For Western India

A meeting was held at the Bombay Life Building to transact preliminary business with regard to the starting of the Western India Insurance Institute for disseminating propaganda in favour of Swadeshi Insurance in which Mr. Byramjee of the National, Mr. Deshpande of the Hindustani Co-operative, Mr. Sen of Metropolitan, Mr. Mehta of Bombay Life took part.
It was decided to circulate a memorandum setting forth the object of the Institute.
Sir Lalubhai has been elected Chairman and Mr. T. K. Sirkar, Editor, Insurance and Financial Times, as Secretary provisionally.—United Press.

Abhyabai Maternity Home

Shrimati Janabai Rokde, J.P., a well-known social worker, started this Home in one of the improvement Trust Chawls at Mandvi, Koliwada for the poor women belonging to the labouring classes, in the year 1924.
The tenth annual meeting of the General Committee of the Home was held on Sunday, the 8th instant and the annual report was adopted.
The report congratulated Shrimati Janabai Rokde on her efficiently conducting the Home free over a decade at great personal sacrifice and spending from her own earnings more than Rs. 8,000 for the sake of her poor sisters since the inception of the Home.
During the year under report the Home admitted 37 labour cases. In some cases expert Medical aid had to be sought, and Dr. Mrs. Jambabai Desai an Dr. P. B. Malkani, members of the Medical Committee of the Home, were kind enough to render it free of any charge.

Warrants They Could Not Produce

Girl's Allegations Against Accused Who Posed As "Police Officers"

Miss Ferinbai Burjorji Patel, who was recently converted into Islam, gave evidence for the prosecution on Tuesday before Mr. G. R. Khairaz, Presidency Magistrate, Mazgaon, in the case in which Bana Moosa, Babu Ismail and Gulam Mohamed are charged with impersonating as Police Officers and trying to arrest Miss Ferinbai at midnight on April 2.
The Prosecution case is that the three accused visited the room of the complainant, Miss Ferinbai, at Bhendy Bazar at midnight on April 2 and said that they had come to arrest her and take her to the Nagpada Police Station. On her refusing to go with them, they went away but came back to the room half an hour later and tried to use force to take her to the "Police Station." The neighbours, who had come out of their rooms, arrested one of the "Police officers" and with the complainant marched him to the Police Station, where he was put under arrest on the complaint of Miss Ferinbai. The remaining two were arrested later.

LEFT HER FATHER'S PLACE.

Cross-examined by the counsel for the second accused, Miss Ferinbai stated that she left her father's place at Bandra. She accompanied Habib Gulam Husien, a Khoja, and lived in a room at Bhendy Bazar for a month. While in that building she was converted to Islam. The owner of the building, where she lived being a Parsi, she was asked to leave the building. She then accompanied Habib Dawood Doodwala, and rented a new room in another building in the same locality. Although she is at present living with Habib Doodwala, she was meeting her expenses from the money that was being given to her by her uncle, Rustomji. She intended to marry Habib Doodwala.

NO WARRANT FOR ARREST.

On the night, when "Police Officers" visited her Habib had gone out. At about 12 at night, the three accused came there and told her that they had come to arrest and take her to the Nagpada Police Station. She asked for the warrant which the accused could not produce. She refused to go with them, and told them that they looked more like "maualies" than police officers. The first said that he was Sub-Inspector Subhan, the second a Havildar and the third accused a Jamadar. On her refusing to accompany them, they went away and returned after half an hour saying that Inspector Cooper of the Nagpada police station had asked them to bring her to the Station. She again refused to go. The third accused caught hold of her hand but by that time, her neighbours had come out of the rooms and helped her to arrest one of the accused, who was marched to the Police Station. Further hearing was postponed to July 17.

Mr. Thanawalla conducted the prosecution while Mr. Pasare appeared for the first accused and Mr. Kantilal Thakore for the second accused.

RAILWAY TIMINGS

AT VICTORIA TERMINUS	
Trains	Arrivals
Madras Mail	6.00
Peshawar and Lucknow Express	6.15
Calcutta Mail via Chhokri	7.30
Calcutta Mail via Chhokri	9.00
Madras Express	10.15
Deccan Queen	10.25
Poona Mail	11.40
Punjab Mail	12.15
Nagpur Express	14.40
Poona Fast Passenger	16.00
Poona Express	19.10
Allahabad Express	20.45
Departures	
Allahabad Express	7.15
Poona Express	8.00
Poona Fast Passenger	13.00
Madras Express	13.45
Poona Mail	15.30
Punjab Mail	16.05
Deccan Queen	17.15
Calcutta Mail via Chhokri	17.30
Calcutta Mail via Chhokri	21.15
Nagpur Express	21.30
Madras Mail	22.00
Peshawar and Lucknow Express	23.00
AT BOMBAY CENTRAL	
Mail, Express and Passenger trains	Arrivals at Bombay Central
No. 8 Up Passenger	5.50
No. 20 Up Delhi Express	6.15
No. 2 Up Gujarat Mail	6.45
No. 10 Up Kathiawar Mail	7.50
No. 4 Up Frontier Mail	8.55
No. 12 Up Passenger	14.50
No. 16 Up Kathiawar Express	19.05
No. 6 Up Passenger	20.55
Departures from Bombay Central	
No. 15 Down Kathiawar Express	8.45
No. 9 Down Passenger	8.55
No. 11 Down Passenger	13.35
No. 1 Down Gujarat Mail	20.25
No. 3 Down Frontier Mail	21.15
No. 5 Down Kathiawar Mail	21.30
No. 19 Down Delhi Express	22.00
No. 7 Down Passenger	22.15
ARRIVALS AT BALLABD PIER	
On Saturday only for Passengers going to Europe	9.05

Municipal Engineer For Kurla Appointed

(From Our Correspondent.)

KURLA, July 10.

At a meeting of the Kurla Municipality held last evening, the General Board decided to make the appointment permanent of the Municipal Engineer Mr. K. R. Oka on a maximum salary of Rs. 250 plus Rs. 30 allowance, as it was declared by the president that the Government had finally rejected the petition for reinstatement of Mr. Akbaryar Khan, who was removed from the post by the Board under orders of the Commissioner, and transferred to the post of a secretary some time back.

STRIKE UP THE BAND! Here comes the parade of beauties of all nations!

"SEARCH for BEAUTY"

LARRY TOWN, CRAIG, IDA LUPINO, ROBERT ARMSTRONG, JAMES GLASGOW

A Paramount Picture

POPEYE CARTOON & ENGLAND'S VICTORY IN 2ND TEST MATCH

PATHE 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

NEXT SATURDAY

Harold Lloyd

IN PARAMOUNT'S

"WELCOME DANGER"

Also Paramount New Special

ARRIVAL OF INDIAN AIRMEN IN ENGLAND

THE REGAL

The Theatre's Magnificent

To-night at 6-30 & 10 p.m.

Metro Goldwyn Mayer's

"MEN IN WHITE"

Starring MYRNA LOY & CLARK GABLE

A drama of life in a modern hospital

LAUREL AND HARDY

IN "MIDNIGHT PATROL"

Next Saturday: "SADIE MCKEE"

THE CAPITOL

Bombay's Leading Talkie House

To-night at 6-30 & 10 p.m.

WARNER BROS. HIT

"SVENGALI"

Starring JOHN MARIAN BARRYMORE & MARSH

Thrilling Story of an EVIL HYPNOTIST.

Next Saturday: "ANN VICKERS"

Parting Of The Ways Has Come Congress Socialists Expound Party Programme

Kamaladevi To Contest B. P. C. C. Elections

"Every Congressman should try to understand and appreciate the policy and the programme of the Congress Socialist Party and the objections of those (one of whose letters, we have received to-day) betray gross misconception of facts."

So said Mr. M. R. Masani presiding over a meeting and speaking about the policy and the programme of the Congress Socialists, held at the Jinnah Hall on Tuesday evening.

Mr. C. K. Narayanswami who also spoke on the subject criticised those who call the Congress Socialist Party as a contradiction in terms and declared:

"We believe there is no institution other than the Indian National Congress to-day which represents the noblest aspiration of the people for freedom."

"It is necessary that those who believe in Socialism as the harbinger of peace to work to lead the Congress to a greater struggle—the struggle to end all exploitation."

"You have to pick and choose," appealed the speaker referring to the Congress elections "and this ward commonly known as the 'Intelligentsia Ward' would, I believe, use their votes intelligently and with discrimination. So that only such persons are returned to the B.P.C.C. as accepted the Socialist ideology, programme and policy."

He made the announcement that Mrs. Kamaladevi Chattopadhyaya who was in prison would be one of the candidates at the forthcoming election to the B.P.C.C.

The President in his introductory remarks, referred to the letter he had received from a friend which stated that the position of the Congress Socialist Party within the fold of the Indian National Congress was anomalous. Explaining the misconception of facts based on two plausible objections that the Indian National Congress was a bourgeois body having little in common with Socialist Party in their class-struggle to further the interests of the peasants and the workers, and (2) that the Socialist Party could not reconcile with the Congress policy of non-violence, he stated that the objections were based on wrong appreciation of facts and that Gandhiji had abandoned the position taken up by the Congress Working Committee at Ahmedabad, thereby accepting and asserting the rights of the Congress to enter into class-struggle.

NO HOLDING OF "MIDDLE GROUND."

Either there was a Socialist party, he added, or there was no such party at all. Either it should be quite in consonance with the creed of the Congress, or it would form a body apart. There would be no meaning in having such a party as the Congress Socialist Party and claim partial identity with the parental body. There would be no such thing as holding the middle ground and holding the ring. "But to refuse to take part in the class-struggle," as Sir J. J. Javaharlal said, is to stand by the order of things and do nothing for the emancipation of the struggling masses from their economic and political bondage."

"Therefore every Congressman," he appealed, "should try to understand and appreciate the policy and programme of the Congress Socialist Party and the objections of those person (one of whose letters we have received to-day) betrays gross misconception of facts."

Explaining the rights of the workers and the peasants, he concluded his speech by another appeal that the people should carry the struggle—a struggle based on the principles of constitutionalism and parliamentarianism or, in other words, Council entry system, to a right conclusion.

STOOD BY LAHORE RESOLUTION Mr. K. K. Menon, who then spoke, explained the vicissitudes and the ups and downs of their party, and declared that they stood by the resolution of independence passed in the Lahore Session of the Indian National Congress. "We realise," he would say, "the great difficulties that lie ahead of us, and I assure you friends, that success is before us, a heritage that we must be proud of with the consolation that we as a generation should work it. We should struggle and we are prepared to face a grim struggle, so that the coming generation might reap the fruits."

Mr. C. K. Narayanswami pointed out that the allegations made in certain quarters against the Congress Socialist Party were the result of ignorance, of the conditions prevailing in India.

ON CROSS-ROADS.

"We have come to the parting of the ways," he began. "We have followed the Congress policy, for the last so many years, and we have taken part in the national struggle. But to-day we are on the cross-roads."

JALLIANWALA BAGH Public Hall To Be Erected

AMRITSAR, (By Mail). To commemorate the sacrifice of those killed in the Jallianwala Bagh in 1919, the place had been acquired for the nation and is held in trust by Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya. The local Congress circles have been pressed to build a suitable Hall in Jallianwala Bagh for the purpose of holding meetings. The suggestion was originally mooted by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru in 1928, when a political conference was held here. It is understood that the matter will come up before the local Congress authorities.

BILLET FOR TAYLOR Deputy Governorship Of Reserve Bank Of India

(From Our Special Correspondent.)

SIMLA, July 10. Confirmation is available of my forecast that Mr. J. B. Taylor, Additional Finance Secretary, Finance Department and for a number of years Controller of Currency and who with his knowledge as Secretary of the Reserve Bank Bill Select Committee piloted the measure successfully in the Council of State has been appointed Deputy Governor of the Bank.

Mr. J. B. Taylor accompanied by his wife left on Sunday for London where he will study the working of the Bank of England before returning to India some time in April.

It is confidently stated in Simla that Sir Osborne Smith who has still got two years agreement with the Imperial Bank of India will be released from it, so as to take the recently offered post of the Governor of Reserve Bank where he will bring to bear his knowledge and experience of the Indian financial conditions and banking.

The Reserve Bank will be definitely reformed, he given a start in July 1935. Speculation continues as to the Indian Deputy Governor as incessantly as before.

The Harijans Of U. S. A.

HOW NEGROES ARE TREATED THERE

Most Educated Country In The World

(Special to "The Chronicle.") Are there untouchables in the most progressive country in the world, the United States of America?

A startling "Yes," was the reply of Mr. Manilal C. Parekh, who returned from America on Monday, and who gave his impressions of the present American social life.

In an exclusive statement to the "Bombay Chronicle," Mr. Parekh gave a graphic description of the lot of the negro people in the United States, more particularly in the Southern States, which have earned a historic notoriety by waging war with the Northern States, in a determined defence of the slave-trade in America.

"The negroes in the Southern States are treated just as the Harijans are at present, treated by the so-called Statists in India, with this difference that Americans do not observe untouchability. Barring this, as irritatingly ridiculous conditions are imposed on the negroes, as they are, on the Harijans in India," said Mr. Parekh.

COLOURS PREJUDICE. "This colour prejudice is extremely rabid in these States and has resulted in a complete isolation of the coloured races."

"The negroes are compelled to maintain separate schools for their children, separate restaurants where alone they can obtain food, separate theatres. In certain cases within my knowledge, the negroes are not to travel in the same compartments along with the whites."

Separate compartments are "reserved" for the negroes and in the street-cars, they are required to sit in a particular corner specially assigned and kept aloof for their use.

"This has saddened me most in the American life. There are very few Indians who enter these Southern States, with any idea to

CONGRESS & ASSEMBLY ELECTIONS

Date Of Submitting nominations Extended To July 20

CALCUTTA, July 10. The following press note has been issued by the General Secretariat of the Congress Parliamentary Board:

"As most of the Provincial Congress Committees have been unable to send the names of candidates for Assembly election and of co-opted members, the date of submitting such nominations is extended to July 20."

As announced before, the provinces other than Madras, Bombay, Central Provinces, Almer and Berar will send their names to Dr. B. C. Roy, 36 Wellington Street, Calcutta, while those of the provinces mentioned above to Mr. Bhulabhai Desai, 89 Warden Road, Bombay.—United Press.

JAPANESE GOVT'S MOVE

Journalists To Be Appointed Secretaries To Ministers

TOKIO, July 10. Journalists are to be appointed secretaries to Ministers of the new Cabinet, instead of Members of Parliament as hitherto. Seven persons are already chosen.—Reuter's Special.

ONE KILLED AND SEVERAL INJURED

Result Of Villagers' Fight

RAJSHAHI, July 10. One man has been killed and several have been injured as a result of a fight between the villagers of Mohunpur and Kalkapur over a bund between two villages. Combatants who numbered 100 were armed with lathis and other deadly weapons.—A.P.

MINTO PARK NOT ALLOWED

Gandhiji And Lahore Public Meeting

LAHORE, July 10. The Deputy Commissioner has turned down without assigning any reason, the request made by the Gandhi Reception Committee for permission to use Minto Park for holding a public meeting to be addressed by Mahatma on July 15.—United Press.

GOLD FINDS IN RUSSIA

Nugget Weighing 3,663 Grammes Discovered

MOSCOW, July 9. A gold nugget weighing 3,663 grammes has been found in the Altai gold fields in Siberia recently, and one weighing 3,200 grammes was found at Kazansk.—Reuter.

PRaise For MR. ZAFRULLA KHAN

Sir S. Hoare Expresses Gratitude For Assistance At R. T. C.

LONDON, July 10. A representative company of those connected with recent Indian constitutional developments was present at the dinner in honour of Sir Samuel Hoare given by Mr. C. Zafarullah Khan. The guests included Lord Sankey, the Aga Khan, Lord Lintilhgow, Lord Lothian, the Marquis of Zetland, Lord Derby, Sir Bhupen Mitra, Lord Eustace Percy, Mr. J. C. Davidson, Mr. R. Butler, Lord Erskine, Major Cadogan. There were no speeches, but Sir S. Hoare said he was unwilling to forego the opportunity of paying a tribute to the impression created by Zafarulla Khan during the Round Table conferences and the Select Committee meetings and expressed gratitude for his valuable assistance. "He was confident that Mr. Zafarullah Khan had a great future in India, and would always remain a firm friend of the British Empire"—Reuter.

IL DUCE WORKS AS FARM LABOURER

Threshes First Corn Grown In Reclaimed Marshes

(SPECIAL CABLE.) SABAUDIA (Italy), July 9. For three hours to-day Il Duce worked as a farm labourer in a temperature of 94 degrees in the shade, threshing the first corn grown in the new settlement of Sabaudia in the reclaimed Pontine Marshes.

Signor Mussolini clad in an open shirt wearing a broad sun-hat, which a pretty girl harvester lent him, worked tirelessly and later grew the union rate of pay equivalent to 26 pence less a farthing insurance. He also shared a workers' simple dinner off tin platters.

STEEL HELMETS GIVEN LEAVE OF ABSENCE

Wearing Of Uniforms Forbidden Without Permission

BERLIN, July 10. The Stahlhelm Command has ordered general leave of absence to the whole organisation from to-day until August 18, during which period the wearing of uniform will be forbidden except on authorised occasions.—Reuter.

(Continued from Col. 7.)

He opened out his heart before the South Indians and if his speech was rambling and disjointed, it could be explained by the emotion with which he was visibly moved. In the course of a long speech, he referred to his own multifarious activities, both social and political, and praised the community for its consistent support of the Congress. Mr. Iyer then referred to the political currents in the world and declared that the world was marching towards Socialism. He held out the example of Soviet Russia and expressed his firm conviction that Socialism alone could save the world from the mess in which it had got into.

The meeting terminated at a late hour in the night.

Barthou Confers With Simon At Foreign Office

No Truth In Story Of New Continental Alliance, Says Neville Chamberlain

LONDON, July 9. The French Foreign Minister Monsieur Barthou was met on arrival in London late last night by Sir John Simon, the Foreign Secretary and Sir Robert Vansittart, permanent-Under-Secretary.

The conversations with the British Ministers on the European situation as a whole began this morning at the Foreign Office, and are proceeding.

Referring to M. Barthou's visit in a speech at Birmingham, Mr. Neville Chamberlain said, he noticed that efforts were being made to suggest that it had some connection with the attempt to bring about some new Continental alliance. There was no truth in any of that story.

We were not going to enter into any new alliance, neither were we going to relax our efforts in the cause of peace. That cause, however, would not be served if Britain kept her defences so weak that they were no protection against the Nations less peacefully minded. Dealing with domestic political issue he said the Government had done a great deal to restore prosperity to industry, and something to rehabilitate agriculture. The improvement won had to be consolidated and some of the oldest and greatest trades still lagged behind. Their difficulties were not going to be swept away by nationalisation, but it might be possible that the aid of the State would be required. If so, no old theories conceived at a time when things were much simpler would stand in their way. If they could use methods more modern and better adapted for dealing with those problems.—B.O.W.

CORDIAL TONE IN ANGLO-FRENCH TALKS

LONDON, July 9. The only official intimation of the trend of to-day's Anglo-French talks is contained in a communiqué stating that conversations of a particularly cordial character were held wherein views were exchanged on the European questions of mutual interest. The respective Foreign Ministers continued their talks in the afternoon while M. Pietri and Sir Bolton Eyres-Monsell met at the Admiralty to consider the preparations for a Naval Conference. Further similar meetings will be held to-morrow.—Reuter.

Save Hinduism From Impending Doom

Mahatma's Appeal To Sind Women To Remove Untouchability And Fully Co-operate With Men In Harijan Uplift

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, July 10. This evening Rambaugh Gardens were converted into a blaze of colour when women in thousands turned out in their multi-coloured costumes to near Gandhiji. The gathering numbered over 10,000.

At the conclusion of the meeting ladies rushed the stage showering ornaments and cash on Gandhiji.

Addressing the meeting Gandhiji said he was aware of the spirit of devotion of Sindhi women, and, therefore, appealed them to remove untouchability and bring about revival of religion. He had called women the embodiment of self-sacrifice, and he felt convinced that without the full co-operation of women men would never be able to protect religion.

He appealed to them to treat Harijans as their own children, and adopt a Harijan child in their families.

Concluding he said if untouchability was unremoved immediately, Hinduism and Hindus would perish. He expected women to save Hinduism from the impending doom.

SOUTH INDIANS BID FAREWELL TO MR. KRISHNA IYER

Glowing Tributes Paid At Public Meeting To Ex-Treasurer Of B. P. C. C.

A public meeting of the South Indians resident in Bombay, was held on Tuesday night at the Astika Samaj Hall, Matunga, to bid farewell to Mr. R. Krishna Iyer, ex-Treasurer of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee.

Mr. K. S. Ramchandra Iyer presided.

HIS SERVICES In the course of his speech Mr. Ramchandra Iyer drew a graphic picture of the multitudinous activities of Mr. R. Krishna Iyer in the promotion of the Social welfare of the South Indian community in the city. He paid a glorious tribute to Mr. Krishna Iyer for his selflessness and sacrifice in the cause of the country's freedom. In bidding farewell Mr. Ramchandra Iyer said that Mr. Krishna Iyer would leave a wide gulf which would be very difficult to fill and they would all miss him very much indeed. Nevertheless he wished Mr. Krishna Iyer happier times in the new field of his work and greater prosperity.

HIS PATRIOTISM Mr. M. Sundaram referred to Mr. Krishna Iyer's qualities of persuasion, patience and perseverance which had been the cause of the growth of the Co-operative movement among the South Indians in Bombay. The speaker also referred to the patriotism of Mr. Krishna Iyer and the part he played in the Congress movement.

AS A FRIEND Dr. M. B. Ugaonkar also identified himself with the tributes paid by the previous speakers and said that in Mr. Krishna Iyer workers of the Hindu Maha Sabha like the speaker had

friend who was always a source of life.

MAN OF PEACE

Mr. C. K. Narayanswami said that though he and Mr. Krishna Iyer never agreed on fundamental task in the Congress movement, there had never been an occasion when they misunderstood each other. Mr. Krishna Iyer was essentially a man of peace and was temperamentally not meant for aggressive political action. But in the conditions that obtained in the country, no one could be out of active politics. It was that whirlpool that caught Mr. Krishna Iyer and he had faced the consequences bravely. He bade him farewell and wished that he would enjoy greater prosperity and happiness in the new field he was entering.

Messrs. K. A. Narayana Iyer and Balakrishnan also spoke eulogising Mr. R. Krishna Iyer's activities in the cause of the country and the South Indian community.

KRISHNA IYER GARLANDED. Mr. Krishna Iyer was then garlanded and in doing so the president of the meeting referred to the fact that soon as he came out of jail he brought Mr. Nariman to them in connection with the ensuing Congress Session. That showed the patriotism of Mr. Krishna Iyer and it was the duty of all to become members of the Reception Committee.

SOCIALISM IS THE END. Mr. Krishna Iyer was warmly applauded when he rose to speak. (Continued in Col. 5)

2 KILLED IN LORRY SMASH

LAHORE, July 10. A fatal collision resulting in two deaths and injuries to several others occurred to-day in the suburb of Lahore when one lorry while running in break-neck speed smashed a bullock cart.—United Press.

Readers' Views

STRIKE & ITS MORALS

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."
Sir.—The heavy lashes of economic onslaught dealt to the workers by the Textile Millowners, from time to time, during the past nearly four years, and the weakness of the Labour Organisations to successfully resist the offensive, left no option to the workers but to unite under the slogan of a General Strike for the redress of their grievances, for the very where-withals of their existence.

A number of sectional strikes, which had preceded the last General Strike, had yielded no results. These frequent defeats had but one happy result. They accelerated the process of realisation of the necessity of united action on the part of the workers; and also revealed to them that direct action, on a large scale, was the only way out of the plight thrust on them. The impetus of this thought gave rise to incessant pressure from the rank and file for direct action and compelled the leaders to forge a platform of united front. The result was the formation of the Joint Strike Committee, composed of the representatives of the Lal Bawia G. K. U. and the direct workers' representatives, elected by the workers themselves.

The Joint Strike Committee by its constitution and representative character was the supreme organ for the conduct of the strike and at this stage, it is a matter of history how, in the early stages of the strike, brilliantly it fulfilled its functions, how nobly it inspired the 80,000 workers to heroic stand against the attitude of the millowners in refusing to concede their just demands—its attitude stiffened to inflexibility by the favourable intervention of the Government and the Police.

Despite these powerful antagonistic factors, each day of the strike received an added lustre and impetus by the rising hope of the marvellous class solidarity of the workers inspired in the wavering and backward sections, who were drawn into the vortex of the strike struggle to the bewilderment of the millowners and the Government alike.

To sum up—first and foremost the General Strike has decisively demonstrated what unity among the rank and file of workers under a determined and courageous leadership can achieve. The objective significance of the strike lies in the breaking down of the emancipating gospel of reformist ideology that had been sedulously and systematically spread among the workers for a pretty long time, under the cover of "left" phrases.

The first blow dealt to the strike was the Magisterial ban, prohibiting all demonstrations and meetings of workers practically in the whole of Bombay, followed by a ceaseless array of the rank and file agitators, culminating in the first round up of 14 Labour leaders on the 30th of April. The by-products of such a policy by the Government and the Police are too numerous to mention. Suffice it to say that all normal work for carrying on a strike of the magnitude of the last general strike was literally impossible.

The workers were still as firm as ever. Their morale was uncorrupted, their fighting spirit was in full trim, and so the strike continued with unabated vigour and effect. The use of black leg labour by the millowners, the colossal propaganda against the strike launched with the aid of aeroplanes and leaflets, the counter-picketing by hired men and eunuchs, and to crown all these proved of but little avail in breaking the will and determination of the strikers. Their amazing capacity to hold out in spite of terrible privations and hardships and the skill with which they frustrated every attempt of the owners to work the mills were enough testimony of initiative under critical occasions. It may be recorded here that at this stage the signs of economic exhaustion of a prolonged fight were visible in the life of the strikers.

The second scoop embracing another 14 leaders took place on the 24th of May, which left no leader of outstanding ability in the field. The Joint Strike Committee was bereft of the leading cadre which had so brilliantly led the strike so far. Its responsibilities increased tenfold, for it had,

to face new situations and new problems. Up to this point, the united front was maintained intact. No amount of treachery on the part of pseudo-leaders could have succeeded when a strong leadership was at the helm of affairs. The absence in jail of almost every leader of note gave an unprecedented opportunity to the mischievous activities of a certain section of the so-called leaders.

Instead of continuing the policy laid down by the previous leaders attempts were made to undermine the authority of the Joint Committee by various means. For the purpose of this article it is enough to refer to the incidents that followed the proposal to take Messrs. Joshi and Bakshi into the Joint Strike Committee. These eminent leaders, undoubtedly, command influence with the Government and, in spite of their loud declarations of sympathy with the strike they were impervious to the requirements of developing and strengthening the strike.

This is a definite statement and must be corroborated. Were they not the leaders of the Bombay Textile Workers' Union? Did they ever made by on behalf of or to the members of this Union to join the strike? And moreover, did not Mr. Joshi see the Governor on the question of the strike 'over the head' of the Joint Strike Committee, who were solely responsible for conducting the strike. All these facts vitiated the 'bonafides' of intention of these gentlemen in their desire to join the Strike Committee. The issue was not settled in a constitutional manner. The verdict of the Joint Strike Committee was shown scant courtesy by Messrs. V. H. Joshi, Khandalkar, Alwe and Majid, when they left the Joint Strike Committee and set up a rival Strike Committee.

This one factor more than any other single factor was to a very large measure responsible for the collapse of the strike. Had this most unfortunate and disastrous event, namely, the deliberate breaking up of the Joint Strike Committee been avoided without coming into the region of speculation it is rational to hope that the strike would have ended otherwise.—Yours etc.,

Congress Volunteers And Hindi

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."
Sir.—In his autobiography Gandhiji says that the one thing that struck him most strange in the Congress that he attended for the first time after his return from South Africa was that the delegates as well as the volunteers and all evinced a partiality to English and showed even a positive dislike to Hindi. This was about 1916 and much water has flown under the bridge since then.

Unless a conscious attempt is made in the matter of the use of Hindi by the present-day English educated men and women Hindi the common language of this country will have very little scope of development. There is a mistaken impression that Bombay province is complete in its Hindi and nothing has to be done further. But the fact of the matter is that the really Hindi-knowing man feels much grieved when he hears the bad and sometimes the impolite Hindi that is very freely spoken in this city. He even wishes that these people did not speak Hindi at all.

For the ensuing Congress in October about 1,500 volunteers are to be enrolled. These volunteers will have to come in contact with people speaking all the languages of this country. The majority of the volunteers will be Gujarati and Marathi speaking and nearly all of them will be English educated. It will be watched with interest whether these volunteers use Hindi amongst themselves first and also speak good Hindi when they talk to the visitors to this city—delegates. The South Indian delegates will be the severest of critics for they are learning with great difficulty this language in its pure form. When they hear mangatha hat 'kidhar jare ka hat' 'tum' chalo etc., they will be disillusioned.

I wish to give the following few suggestions to the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee which I hope they will take up immediately. From July 19th to October 15th there are three months and during this period these volunteers may be compulsorily asked to learn enough Hindi by which they will be able to save themselves from the incorrect Hindi and, what is more, be able to write small letters and notes. Classes can be arranged for

batches of fifty and they may be asked to attend for three days in a week. At least ten such centres will be required. Another and a much greater advantage that will accrue from this is that these volunteers will afterwards become missionaries of Hindi in this Province.

That such missionaries are required for Hindi Prachar in this Province will be evident from the following remarks of Gandhiji in the recent issue of "Harijan." "He (Gandhiji) would suggest that they should have English optional and Hindi compulsory. When he himself was a student at school his headmaster had made physical culture, which was unpopular, compulsory with a penalty of one anna for a day's absence. The same rule applied to Hindi, which had not yet become popular though necessary. They (national workers) could not serve the nation properly without a working knowledge of the national language. And they could easily acquire a mastery over Hindi, as it was closely akin to Marathi as well as to other languages of North India." These remarks he made at Poona recently.

It is hoped that all interested in the national well-being will begin to act in the right direction.—Yours, etc.

R. Sankaran.
HINDI PRACHARAK.
Napoo Hall,
Matunga, July 9.

Meat-Eating

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."
Sir.—I am obliged to you for publishing in your valued columns letters on the advantages of non-flesh diet. It is to be hoped that many of your readers will be led on their perusal to adopt vegetarian diet. But, for would-be vegetarians some preliminary study of the literature on the subject is necessary as in the absence of a knowledge of what to eat and how to eat it, some persons adopting the fruitarian regime are found making mistakes, thereby bringing discredit on the noble food-reform movement. For instance, some try to live on rice and vegetables alone which are deficient in protein element, thereby weakening the body. Others make the mistake of eating very much of peas, beans and lentils whereby they suffer from indigestion. Therefore, literature on the subject should be first studied. It may be had of Humayun League, 149, Shroff Bazar, Shaikh Memon Street, out of Fort, Bombay 2. Here below are some excellent rules which should be adhered to:—

Eat less rather than more, because a vegetarian diet is more completely digested and better digested. Undigested rather than overeat." Dr. Oldfield.

"Don't forget that you should eat less rather than more. I am sure that more mistakes have been made by beginners, thinking they must eat large platefuls of things and thinking they must eat lots of beans and peas and lentils than from any other cause. Eat smaller meals and very little (quantity of) beans and peas and lentils." Dr. Oldfield.

The key-note of good health is strict moderation in diet and much walking.

"A day or so now and then with no nutriment but pure water would be of great benefit to every one." Dr. Frank Crane in "Physical Culture Magazine (U.S.A.)."

"First of all let us realize the fact that lack of appetite is no matter from what cause—illness, grief, anger, excitement or fatigue—is nature's way of telling us not to put food into a stomach that is incapable at the time of properly dealing with it, because little or no digestive juices are then secreted. When the digestive system is again in proper working order and ready for business, the fact is signified to us by the return of appetite."

Major Dr. Reginald F. E. Austin, R.A.M.C. (London) in "Direct Paths to Health."

Candidly, my opinion is that for the majority of people they would be better for only two meals per day, at about 11 in the morning, and at about 6 in the evening. Dr. Oldfield.

"The Ancient Greeks—the finest people, physically, and mentally that ever lived—ate but two meals a day." Major Dr. Austin.—Yours, etc.

ZOROASTRIAN.

Mr. S. K. Patil

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."
Sir.—I find from the list of political prisoners from Bombay released from Visapur and other jails that Mr. S. K. Patil is the only solitary exception not to be freed from Visapur Jail. I understand the other example is one Mr. R. G. Kokam of G Ward who is still in Yeravda Jail. Will you kindly draw the attention of the public to this invidious distinction in your editorial columns?—Yours, etc.

J. PATEL.
Mahim, July 10.

Pandit Malaviya
At Kolhapur

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."
Sir.—Thursday last, we had

amongst us at Kolhapur, Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya, who is on tour to collect funds, as I hear, for the Benares University.

At Kolhapur we rarely get an opportunity to welcome national leaders of Panditji's fame, as the city is situated in an out of the way place. So Dr. Balkrishna requested Panditji to address a few words to the students, and the lecture was arranged in the Rajaram College. At 3 p.m. the Rajaram College hall was overfull, with an eager audience to hear Panditji speak.

As the audience mostly consisted of students and a few gentlemen of the city, they expected Panditji to speak in English, but Panditji began to speak in Hindi, which language ninety per cent of the audience did not know. They quite naturally requested Panditji to speak in English but Panditji spoke in Hindi all the same. Few of the students understood what Panditji spoke, and there was quite a lot of disappointment, and dissatisfaction among the students, because they lost the only and a very rare opportunity of hearing one of the best national leaders speak.

I do not mean by this that Panditji should speak in English at each and every meeting he addresses. But at least he ought to speak in English to an audience which consists mostly of people who are ignorant of Hindi but know English.

Of course each one of us is expected to know Hindi, as it is destined to be the national language. But it requires time. For the last hundred years or so, English has become the national language as it were. Much money and enough time has been spent to spread English education throughout the country. With all that, how many of us can speak English? I think at the most four or five per cent of the whole population can speak that language.

To learn Hindi the nation requires neither so much money, nor such a length of time as a hundred years. But it requires a few more years to be ready with a fair knowledge of Hindi, to hear its great men speak in Hindi.—Yours, etc.,

C. P. BASAVAREDDI.
Kolhapur, July 7.

G.I.P. Third Class Passengers' Grievance

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir.—I request the use of your paper to give vent to the sad plight of III Class passengers on the Suburban Section of the G.I.P. Railway, especially during the monsoons. I personally do a journey of 30 miles each way on the suburban line, and apart from being in a position to write on the subject, I think I am voicing the opinion of many of my fellow-passengers. The III Class compartments are, if not all, at least, a large percentage of them—in urgent need of overhauling and repairs. The roofs, in particular, require attention. Times out of number have I had to do the journey in a compartment whose benches were all wet, and to add to this inconvenience one finds the roof dripping water through cracks and crevices. I grant the impracticability of getting the passengers to keep the windows closed permanently. Naturally when alighting from the train, the windows remain open and the next shower means that the benches are no longer fit to sit on—at least till they get dry. This can easily be remedied by getting porters to wipe the seats and dry them when the trains reach their destination. But the railway authorities can certainly not be excused for the disgraceful condition of the roofs of trains. Both in the dry and wet seasons, I have often noticed at the various local service termini, a porter with a duster and broom, clean the I and II class compartments, as though they only meditated very special attention. I should be pleased to hear from anyone who can say that the III class compartments are treated likewise at least once in 24 hours. It is high time that the authorities realised that matters don't end with taking the passengers' money and conveying him to the first destination. They have a moral obligation to see that he gets there with a certain degree of comfort—though it is a debatable point as to whether any comfort is at all available in the III class compartments of any of the Indian Railways.

I hope this letter catches the eye of someone who is in a position to remedy matters. It is only about three weeks that the rains have started, and we have yet to go through at least two months and a half more. An immediate attention to these grievances is requested in the name of all III class passengers, and it

amongst us at Kolhapur, Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya, who is on tour to collect funds, as I hear, for the Benares University.

At Kolhapur we rarely get an opportunity to welcome national leaders of Panditji's fame, as the city is situated in an out of the way place. So Dr. Balkrishna requested Panditji to address a few words to the students, and the lecture was arranged in the Rajaram College. At 3 p.m. the Rajaram College hall was overfull, with an eager audience to hear Panditji speak.

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IN SPITE OF REPRESSION Be Prepared To Work Out Congress Organisations

SOCIALIST LEADER'S APPEAL TO AMRAOTI

AMRAOTI, July 10.

The opening ceremony of the office of the Amraoti District Congress Committee was celebrated yesterday evening at the hands of Comrade Jayaprakash Narayan, General Secretary of the All-India Congress Socialist Party, who had come here from Patna for organising a Berar Provincial Congress Socialist Party.

The ceremony was attended by a large audience including a number of ladies. Speeches were delivered by Acharya Trimbakrao Joshi, Dr. Patwardhan and Dr. Bhojraj, president of the District Congress Committee.

OBJECT OF INDEPENDENCE.
Mr. Charles Mascarenhas a Labour leader of Bombay, also spoke on the occasion and remarked that while giving new orientation to the life of the Congress they should always consider the ways and methods which they followed in the past and why they failed in accomplishing their object of Independence.

IN SPITE OF REPRESSION.
Mr. Jaya Prakash Narayan in the course of his opening speech said:—"It would have in the fitness of things if this office would have been opened by Mr. M. S. Aney as was previously settled. Although under Government permission, we are opening the Congress organisations we ought to bear in mind that we should always be prepared to work out our organisations in spite of Government repression."—United Press.

An Ottawa message says:—The abolition of dumping duties on arbitrary valuations of jute twines has been announced to be retroactive up to April 15.

is hoped that the request will not fall on deaf ears.—Yours etc.,

J. P. LOBO,
Dombivli—G.I.P. Ry.
July 6.

Pandharpur Concession

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."
Sir.—For the first time since the introduction of the week-end concessions for the return journey to Pandharpur by the G.I.P. Railway authorities, the biggest annual fair of Pandharpur which attracts hundreds of thousands of pilgrims falls on Monday 23rd July, 1934.

These concession tickets are being issued from Friday to Sunday but the return journey must be completed by 12 noon of Tuesday following. A pilgrim visiting a shrine deems it incumbent to stay at the holy place for at least three days—a day previous, a day after and the day of the fair. Rule No. 28 (1) in the G.I.P. Guide provides a day's facility to the week-end travellers when a public holiday falls on Friday; the concessions tickets are issued on Thursday and if it falls on Tuesday, the day of return journey is extended to Wednesday.

But the "Pandharpur concession" is a new venture of the Railway authorities and it will be indeed praiseworthy if they, as a special case, allow the return journey to be completed by 12 mid-night of Thursday, 28th July. Rule No. 28 (1) in the G.I.P. Guide may get a unique opportunity to undertake a pilgrimage even in these days of dire depression. Will the Board of Local Advisory Committee devote early its serious attention to the above suggestion, leaving aside for a while the ever odious question, "The bus service competition and the fall in the railway earnings?"—Yours, etc.

V. NARAYAN.

Etawah Islamia High School

A deputation of the Islamia High School Etawah, U.P., has been working in Bombay since June 13, last. The School has been in existence for over 45 years, and claims to be the first residential school in Northern India. The necessity of raising funds is occasioned by the fact that a new scheme has been launched with a view to provide education, including boarding, lodging, clothes and books to poorer students for a nominal sum of Rs. 5.

The deputation met with success in Bombay. Dr. K. A. Hamid has donated a sum of Rs. 3,000 to the School. Fatima Begum Sahiba, Lady Superintendent Girls' School, has also promised to pay the entire cost of educating a boy from the primary to the Matric Standard.

In And Around Bombay

(From Our Staff Correspondents)

Reckless Motorists

A large number of motorists in spite of numerous accidents in the city, do not seem to take lessons and drive recklessly at the top speed. One has to stand only for a few minutes at Queens Road any evening and see the reckless way in which many drivers drive their cars. They give an impression that they do not care for their own lives nor for those of others. The police had some time ago imposed speed limit and any one transgressing the law was prosecuted. In view of the fact that cases of motor accidents are increasing every year, the last year record being about 3,500, will it not be worth while for the police authorities to impose the speed limit again? 25 miles an hour is more than sufficient for a city like Bombay although motorists are seen driving at 30 to 40 miles an hour particularly during the period of heavy traffic in the evening. The police should do some thing to reduce the accidents which are mounting up in an alarming way.

Japanese Dumping

The dumping of Japanese goods in the Indian market speaks for the astuteness and industry of the Japanese people. It also makes one think about the sort of articles they dump. Not only fancy articles of this and that sort are being

dumped here, but also metal gadgets of various kinds and curios, never seen or heard here, can be seen sold cheap at street corners. But the most curious of all is their recent thread-spinner, or call it by whatever name you like, for those who sell it here, are not very particular about its name. Standing sphinx-like and serene, under a shady tree on the Grant Road near the Charni Road junction a Japanese youth, attracts a crowd of people around him, who feast their eyes upon him, while he never utters a word, but keeps on placing a needle in his curious I-shaped instrument, directing the thread to a point and winding it through the needle. Nor is this a laborious and tedious process. All these preliminaries are gone through within the twinkling of an eye and the men and women who gather there pour out their coins to buy his wares. Smiles greet his silence and coins pour into his pocket, the moment he mutters between his lips, "dho paisha". Passers-by at night see him move away from the scene, of the thinning stream of people, moodily, and trudge into the Iran's hotel nearby. Here he orders a cup of tea, over which, perhaps, he dreams of his native land and its people, while unconsciously he counts and recounts his day's earnings!

Special Importance Of Harijan Bills

HEAVY AGENDA BEFORE COMING ASSEMBLY SESSION

(From Our Special Correspondent.)

SIMLA, July 10.
Members of the Assembly will have an agreeable surprise on their entry into the Chamber when they come for the Autumn session. Several nearly bound volumes will be arranged in front of the Secretary's table containing, for each year from 1921 a list of official and non-official bills as introduced and as passed.

These will give at a glance, not only the amount of legislative output ever since the Assembly was created in 1921, but also serve as a ready reference during debates in future.

It will be recalled, some members suggested during the last budget session in Delhi the need for such compilation and the President readily agreed. Attractive volumes which will probably be placed along side in the Assembly debates in the centre of the Assembly Chamber will be in fulfillment of that undertaking.

GOVERNMENT BILLS

Among Government measures standing over from previous sessions to be disposed of in the final session of the present Assembly are the Factories Bill which resumes the weekly hours of adults employed in non-seasonal factories from 60 to 54, the Indian Aircraft Bill to bring the existing aircraft in consonance with modern development, the Indian Petroleum Bill, which consolidates and amends the law relating to the im-

port and transport of storage, production and refinement of petroleum and other inflammable substances, Dock Labourers Bill concerning protection against accidents of workers employed in loading or unloading ships and navy discipline Bill applying to the Indian Naval Force the same code of discipline with certain modifications as that in force in British, Canadian and Australian navies.

PROTECTION FOR STEEL

Among the measures to be introduced are the bill to consolidate law relating to customs duties and the repeal of no less than 55 acts in this connection, the Steel Protection Bill based on the recommendation of the tariff board, the Rubber Restriction Bill to give effect to the International Convention in rubber restriction already in force by notification and Mechanical Lighters Bill to set off the new excise on matches by a corresponding tax on mechanical lighters which are largely in vogue.

HARIJAN BILLS

Among the non-official bill, there are two, one to enable depressed Classes to enter Hindu temples and the other, to abolish untouchability evil. Both these assume special importance in view of the hurricane propaganda conducted by Gandhiji followed by the threatened penalty by way of complete fast for one week from August 7, over the alleged assault on a Sanatani leader by a reformer.

"CHRONICLE" EARTHQUAKE RELIEF FUND

Our Readers' Contributions

Our readers contributed the following amounts on Tuesday:—

	Rs.	p.
A K Parekh	151	0 0
Mathurbhai Gopaldas	5	0 0
Goswami Mohangiri Odhav-giri Morvi	5	0 0
Dulabhji Jivraj as below	5	4 0
Prabhudas Chhaganlal	1	0
Masavarkhan Jabarkhan	1	0
Dulabhji Jivraj and Miscellaneous	3	4
Total	161	4

G K Chhampandia, Borsad through Chokli Bhikhabhai Motilal 4th instalment as below:—

Fatel Ranchodhbhai	100	0 0
Narotam	5	0
Vishnubhai Narbheram	2	0
Shamjibhai Tribhoro Master	3	0
Chhaganlal Chaturbhai Vyas	2	0
Maganlal Jesangbhai Shah	5	0
Muljibhai Narbheram	4	0
Chhotalal Hirachand Shah	1	0
Sanabhai Jesangbhai Patel	5	0
Sankalchand Maganlal Shah	2	0
Kalidas Jesangbhai Bin Bhajibhai	11	0
Ambalal Narambhai		

"IN THIS SORT OF WARFARE"

(Continued from page 6.)

Such too, must be the explanation of the obvious boycott by the British Press, so puzzling to foreign publicists, of facts and discussion elucidatory of the Irish case. The British Press has not lost its war-time habit of responding to the hints that issue from authority.

So there it is. Britain is consciously applying methods of warfare in prosecuting her quarrel with Ireland. And the foreign publicist may now realise that official British statements on the Irish affair must be liberally discounted and that the truth must be sought elsewhere.

Aid To Handloom Industry

Burma Claims Lion's Share In Grant As Price For Textile Protection Act

(From Our Special Correspondent)
SIMLA, July 9.
At the Industries Conference to-day proposals for the development of Handloom Industry in Bombay were explained by her representatives.

Each province will, of course, be given a free hand to tackle the problem facing the handloom weaving industry, consistent with the general policy of the development of co-operative buying and selling, on behalf of the handloom weavers.

BOMBAY PROPOSALS.
In Bombay the grant-in-aid is proposed to be spent at the start by forming District Industrial Associations for helping the weavers in the matter of marketing their products; most of the working capital being supplied to associations by the Co-operative banks. At least five such associations will be necessary to start with, each to be allotted Rs. 5,000 per annum. The Constitution of the District Industrial Associations will be on basis of the co-operative sales agency, and it will be open to the association to sell goods to members and non-members.

Madras, where handloom is a popular industry, is urging Government to contribute 1,32,000 rupees in the first year and 1,22,000 in subsequent years.

MARKETING SOCIETY.
The crux of the whole problem of the handloom weaving there, is marketing and the Madras Government proposes to establish a provincial co-operative marketing society to be managed by a board consisting of fifteen members of whom the Director of Industries will be the President and the principal of Government

Textile Institute will be the Secretary. The society will open sales depots at all important and suitable centres in the Presidency.

BURMA'S CLAIM.
Burma will make her claim for a grant of more than what she would get as one-tenth share on the basis of the number of her looms in the province which is larger than any other province in India. Further she has no interest in the mill industry for the protection of which the Tariff Textile Protection Amendment Bill was passed. When Burma gets her grant in aid, she proposes to establish a permanent exhibition of handloom weavers' products and research stations, as well as organisation of demonstration parties the aim of which will be to introduce improved appliances and methods in weaving.

FULL OF SCHEMES.
The United Provinces has many schemes up her sleeves, including those for the establishment of a Provincial Intelligence Bureau; a Provincial Marketing Organization, a Provincial designing section a provincial finishing plant and a provincial research institute and also survey of the Handloom Industry in the province.

The Central Provinces will make demand for grant to establish Weavers Co-operative Societies at important centres in the province, while Assam will forward two important and much needed schemes for the consideration of the Government.

The Punjab Government propose to have a central organization at Amritsar with branches in weaving centres like Ludhiana, Jalandhar, Hoshiarpur, Jattan, Multan and Panipet.

ALLEGED ATTACK ON INNOCENT MEN

Bombay Grain Merchants Demand Inquiry

The Secretary of the Bombay Grain Dealers' Association has sent the following letter to Maharaj Kumar Shree Vijayrajji Sahab of Cutch, with regard to the incident that occurred in the village of Mota Asambia in Cutch on July 5:—

"I have been directed by my Association to address your honour in regard to the incident, which occurred very recently on the 5th inst. in the village of Mota Asambia in your State, as follows:—

"My Association has learnt that the Thakore Singramji with the help of a gang of 25 persons attacked and seriously assaulted about 40 innocent Jain residents of Mota Asambia on the 5th inst. The cause of which attack is quite unknown to my Association.

"The feeling of the members of my Association who number about 2,800, most of whom being Jain inhabitants of Cutch, have been greatly aggrieved at this action of the Thakore and my Association condemn and protest against this action of the Thakore.

"I therefore, on behalf of the members of my Association, ardently urge your honour to order the police officers of the State concerned to investigate the matter immediately and take proper steps against the Thakore for his said action and to give justice to those who suffered in this case.

Telegram Sent Earlier.
The Secretary had sent the following telegram to the Maharaj Sahab on the same subject on the 7th inst.:—

"Bombay Grain Dealers' Association of 2,800 members strongly protest against Thakore Singramji's action of beating Mota Asambia's innocent Jain residents. URGENT immediate enquiry and give justice to sufferers."

were scheduled, but for unauthorized deputations of peasants from obscure villages who would stand in the middle of the road, waving gifts above their heads to stop the car, get a "Darshan" and give something to the Harijan cause.

The dust rose in a cloud, the sun beat down upon us more and more fiercely; the car seemed to eat up the road as we careered on at four in the afternoon. Our cramped knees were clattered up with framed addresses, garlands and presents; the bag for Bihar grew heavier after every halt; and we grew stiffer.

At length, about 9.15, we stumbled up the steep steps of the platform set up in the midst of the last, biggest and most impressive meeting of the day. Gandhiji spoke at some length, summing up the whole tour.

When he finished, the gifts began as usual to pour in. I tried to make myself invisible. I was too weak to contemplate with anything like equanimity the prospect of going out with the others among the audience to collect for Bihar. I felt as though every limb ached. I was heavy with sleep; the 50-odd miles back to Madras loomed on my horizon like a sort of horror.

But of course the summons came. Gandhiji doesn't expect people to be tired, and if they give up, he just suggests that they give up, or "dhal" or "rice". I pulled myself together and limped down off the platform. It was a case of literally tottering round among the Harijan women, thousands of them, squatting on the ground so close to one another that I had sometimes to stand on one foot waiting while the donors united the pathetic little knots in their saris that held their place.

INDEFATIGABLE MAHATMA.
Eventually I turned in my copper harvest, and encamped myself in the car ready for its final sprint to catch the 10.30 train where we were to separate. But the indefatigable Mahatma was still carrying on the auction amidst the jokes and laughter that these proceedings always evoke. A message came to me: "Do come and see the latest gift." Not to be too thoroughly outdone in energy by a man of 65, I crawled out of the car and climbed once more to the platform.

Yes, it was worth coming to see. There stood a lovely, sleek, brindled deer, very well groomed and entirely unconscious of having the signal honour of being auctioned by a Mahatma and contributing a pound or two to the Harijan cause.

At 10.30, the train whizzed for a meeting at 6 p.m., was told at 9 o'clock to disperse, as an uncountable delay had held up the program. Moreover, a steady downpour showed no signs of abatement, and the people were soaked to the skin. At a quarter to twelve Gandhiji arrived—and 20,000 people were still there to greet him!

This is the map of whom people have been saying, for the few weeks, "Mr. Gandhi is a spent force."

Sericultural Research

Provincial Governments Submit Schemes For Central Institute

(From Our Special Correspondent.)
SIMLA, July 9.

Several Provincial Governments and the Indian States of Mysore, Kashmir, Indore and Gwalior have submitted their schemes for the development of sericultural research at the Industries' Conference which commenced here to-day.

The memorandum submitted by the Mysore Government suggests research work in manual experiments, improvement of local Mulberry and economics in the cost of reeling. Its claim is supported by an elaborate note prepared by the Mysore Silk Association.

RESEARCH CENTRE.
The Madras Government prominently mentions Kollegal Taluk for research work.

The Assam Government states that out of 12 districts, silk rearing

NEW MEDICAL DISCOVERY

The discovery of a substance capable of making the organism of human beings and animals immune to pneumonia has been made by Professor H. von Euler-Chelpin, co-winner of the Nobel prize for chemistry in 1929 according to the "Svenska Dagbladet" of Stockholm.

ing is practised in 8 and a start has already been made in 2 of the remaining districts.

Government is prepared to establish a Central Research Institute for the development of the industry.

KASHMIR WELL SUITED.
The Kashmir Government claims that no other country is endowed by nature with such facilities for success of the Sericultural Industry as Kashmir. It has submitted a scheme costing 25,000 rupees for the first year and 16,000 annually for the subsequent years to give a start to the proposed institute.

BURMA HANDICAPPED.
With regard to Burma, the Director of Agriculture points out the difficulty experienced up-to-date by the Department in extending the industry has been due to prejudice which exists among the Buddhists against the killing of larvae which is an essential part of the process of silk-worm rearing. At Lethko in Toungoo Hill, tracts where there is small Sericultural industry supervised by the Italian Roman Catholics Mission, most of the people are non-Buddhist Karens and this difficulty does not arise. There are Mulberry gardens at Maymyo and Paukkaung.

The scheme for research proposed by the Burma Government is estimated to cost 16,000 rupees recurring 10,000 non-recurring for the first year.

N. KANARA RELIEF COMMITTEE

To Travel Affected Areas For A Week

(From Our Correspondent.)
DHARWAR, July 7.

The Members of the N. Kanara Relief Committee appointed by the K.P.C.C. Council in its meeting held on the 24th June are visiting Ankola and Siddapur Talukas for a week to consider adopting relief measures to rehabilitate the farmers of Kanara, whose lands and houses have been forfeited. The meeting of this Committee would be held at Ankola on the 8th July and then the members would tour the two Talukas for a week.

The members of this Committee are Messrs. Gangadharrao Deshpande, Narayanrao Joshi, S. R. Haladipurkar, Siddappa Hosamani, Hanamantrao Koushaji, R. S. Padabidri, D. P. Karmarkar, and R. S. Hukkerikar.

DHARWAR CONVICTIONS.
Dindar Siddik Channabasaves war and his nine followers, who were arrested under S. 108 Cr. Procedure Code in connection with All-India Conference which was to have held in May last were tried and convicted by the District Magistrate of Dharwar yesterday. Dindar Siddik was ordered to execute the bond with security of Rs. 100 for his good behaviour for one year. His followers were also similarly ordered to maintain peace for one year, but with security of Rs. 50 only by each. It is stated that the accused have admitted in the trial that their object was to convert Lingayats and Hindus to Islam.

An invitation has been extended to the University of Calcutta by the Faculty of Agriculture, on Forestry University of Hawaii to send student orators to international oratorical contest to be held at Honolulu in 1935 or 1936.

HARIJAN BODIES AMALGAMATED

Vigorous Social Uplift Work In Rajasthan

AJMER, (By Mail).

At a meeting of the Harijan Workers of Rajasthan, under the presidency of Mr. Deshpande, Secretary, Rajasthan branch of the All-India Spinners' Association, four resolutions were passed, the most important of them being:—

"Whereas Rajasthan and Central India are treated as one Province for political and Khadi work and whereas they are not so treated for purposes of Harijan work, this meeting desires that Central India and Rajasthan be amalgamated into one unit under one Provincial Board, which should in future, be known as Rajasthan Harijan Seva Sangh instead of Rajasthan Harijan Seva Sangh as at present."

The other three resolutions stressed the need for propaganda by the Provincial Seva Sangh amongst caste Hindus, recommended suitable arrangements for the training of Harijan Workers and teaches and appealed to officials and Municipal Members in the States to co-operate with Harijan Workers in the task of renewal of the grievances of Harijans in their respective jurisdictions.

PURSES FOR GANDHIJI.
Gandhiji received purses here aggregating Rs. 5,000 chief contributors being:

Ajmer, 2603 (including 663/- at both the meetings); Jaipur, 651; Pathepur, 200; Kardihi 121; Lungepur, Hasrabad and Surajgarh, 101 each; Ratlam 70; Hindum (Jaipur) 671; Chomun (Jaipur) 53 and Jhalrapatan and Ramgarh, 51 each.—A.P.

HEROIC FIGHT OF TEXTILE STRIKERS

Berar Congress Committee Expresses Sympathy

AMRATOLI, July 10.
The following resolution, expressing sympathy with the textile workers of Nagpur, who are still holding on to the strike bravely, was passed by the Executive Body of the Berar Provincial Congress Committee:—

"This meeting congratulates the Nagpur textile workers for their holding on successfully on strike for over two months at the cost of great sacrifice and courage and condemns the policy of the millowners and the Government for having done nothing to end the dispute by granting the legitimate demands of the workers. This meeting further expresses its opinion that the attempt of the Government to imprison the leaders of the workers like Comrades Ruiker, Kulkarni and Marathe and to use methods, such as, lathi assaults and the like, is an abuse of the power and law and most emphatically condemns it for the same."—United Press

HINDI WEEKLY FOR BIHAR

(From A Correspondent).

In order to meet the long felt want of the people for a really first class Hindi Paper, it has been decided to start a truly Nationalist Hindi Weekly "Navashakti" by name from Patna from the 31st August.

The earliest opportunity will be taken to convert it into a daily. A Company is being formed to run this paper. Babu Rajendra Prasad, Dr. Syed Mahmood, and other prominent leaders have consented to be on the Board of Directors.

The prospectus of the Company is being printed and the Company will be registered soon. Detailed information may be had from the "Navashakti" Office, Patna.

Pallivasal Hydro-Electric Scheme Costs

TRIVANDRUM, (By Mail).

The total expenditure on the Pallivasal Hydro-Electric Scheme for 1932/33 was about Rs. 64,000.

The preliminary works connected with the scheme, such as the construction of an approach road to the Power House and of Residential quarters immediately required for the staff, were taken in hand during the year, and the works are reported to have made good progress. The survey of the high tension-transmission line progressed during the year.—A.P.

When Mahatma Gandhi visits Calcutta next week one of his principal public engagements will be to lay the foundation stone of "New Children's Wing" attached to the Chittaranjan Seva Sadan.

Indians Are Driven Out From Everywhere

Country Must Be Free If Nationals 'Abroad Must Lead Happy Life, Says Mr. P. N. Agrawalla

ETAHAWH, July 10.

Unless and until India is free our nationals abroad cannot lead a life of happiness", declared Mr. Prem Narain Agrawalla, the General Secretary of the Indian Colonial Association Ajitmal Etawah in an interview to the "United Press" regarding the suggestions of the Colonization Enquiry Committee Report.

ONLY TEMPORARY RELIEF.

Mr. Agrawalla continued that they may go to Borneo or to British Guiana or to any part of the world for temporary relief so long their work is preliminary but ultimately they shall have the same grievances everywhere to fight with. When these worthless lands as they are at present will be transformed into better lands people mostly the Whites from outside must come to take possession of those green lands and to drive them out. Were not East and South Africa and other colonies like deserts before Indians set to work? Is it not a fact that they owe their present riches and colonies to the labour of Indians?

In the report there was nothing new for Mr. Agrawalla as all that he expected months before the Committee began its labours.

CLAIMS EXHAUSTED?

I remember to have read in the memorandum submitted by the representatives of the South African Indian National Congress to this committee that vast possibilities exist even to-day in Union itself where Indians can live. Why are not they opened to Indian population which is mostly South African born. Have all their claims been exhausted on the

land on which they worked hard and soul and rendered it worth living and in doing so lost thousands of lives. In view of the services of the Indians and their claims the suggestions of the Committee are most disappointing and reactionary? Why should they go out to face similar difficulties afterwards and in the beginning which they endured in these places as indentured labourers especially when inter-provincial migration can remove these difficulties.

Therefore it is advisable for the Government of India to bring pressure on the Union Government to remove these barriers and the difficulties shall be solved. Why should Indians once again endanger their existence?

INDIANS WARNED.

Questioned regarding the attitude which Indians should now take in view of their present differences which arose among them as a result of the appointment of an Indian Member to work at this Committee. He warned the Indians in South Africa from coming dangers if they do not unite and present, an united front, to the joint commission still to be appointed by the Government of India and South Africa.

"Now the report of the Committee should open the eyes of both parties and they should rally round the same flag in order to safeguard their interests. The colonial born association should join the Congress and let one body representing the whole of Indian population. Failing this they shall endanger themselves."—United Press.

CAMPAIGN AGAINST RURAL INDEBTEDNESS

Bombay Government Propose To Start Net-Work Of Land Mortgage Banks

POONA, (By Mail).

It is understood that the Government of Bombay have accepted and intend acting upon the recommendations made by the Committee on Land Mortgage Banks, which has been inquiring into the question of agricultural indebtedness in the Bombay Presidency.

The Committee, of which Mr. K. L. Punjabi, I.C.S., Registrar of Co-operative Societies, was the Chairman, points to the success with which the experimental Land Mortgage Banks at Dharwar and Broach, and the one registered later on in 1928 at Pachora have been operated. The greater part of loans given by these three banks has been for that redemption of land from debt. The position of these banks at the close of the official year 1933, showed that the Broach Bank had no overdrafts, while the heavy overdrafts in the case of the Dharwar and Pachora Banks—due to the phenomenal fall in prices and other unforeseen causes—were more than covered by the assessed value of the lands. The loans advanced in these two instances amounted to Rs. 3,22,653 while the assessed value of the lands was Rs. 10,58,782. Notwithstanding these less favourable results, the committee find no insuperable objections to the eventual success of these two banks, and they give it as their definite opinion that the extension of the system of Land Mortgage Banks is not only possible but eminently desirable.

The present time is also favourable for an extension of the system, as money-lenders are now

evinced a greater readiness to compound their dues and accept smaller cash payments, while another favourable factor is the abundant supply of funds in the money market.

REMEDY FOR INDEBTEDNESS.

It is the view of the Committee that Co-operative Banks are the most suitable means for dealing with the question of agricultural indebtedness, as they have the means of acquiring information regarding the repaying capacity of borrowers, while the latter participate in the management and have a share in the profits earned. At the same time, the Committee points out that a Government guarantee of both capital and interest of the depositors issued by the Co-operative Central Land Mortgage Bank upto the extent of Rs. 50 lakhs at present, and at not more than 5 per cent. interest will be necessary, if investors are to be induced to provide the needed funds. In such a case, the money raised from the debentures would only come into use when owing to unfavourable seasons or other causes, borrowers are unable to pay their due instalments; otherwise it is considered feasible that creditors would in many cases agree to accept payment of the sums due to them, not in one lump sum, but as instalments are paid by their old debtors.

It is understood that the Government of Bombay have accepted the recommendations of the Committee and propose starting very shortly Land Mortgage Banks in various parts of the Presidency on the lines recommended.—A.P.

MAN WOUNDED IN 1915 CURED IN 1934

Ex-Soldier Coughs Up German Bullet

In 1915, Corporal William Waits, of Melton Mowbray, Leicester, was wounded in the neck by a German bullet while fighting in the front line in France.

After a period in hospital, he was discharged as cured—but he continued to suffer pains in the neck.

Now he is really cured. During a violent fit of coughing he coughed up a German bullet which had been stuck in his throat for 19 years.—Reuter.

Mr. Ramsay MacDonald leaves Lissiesmouth on Wednesday, and flies to Workshop, later he will fly to Ireland to join the steamer at Belfast on Thursday, en route to Canada.

FATAL TRAIN ACCIDENT AT THANA

(From Our Correspondent)

THANA, July 10.
Ramchandra Krishnaji Patkar, aged about 35, of Bhiwandi, who was knocked down by an electric train at Thana, died instantaneously. A verdict of accidental death was returned at an inquest held on the body.

Refined Sugar From Coconut Toddy

NAGEROOL, July 9.

As a result of experiments conducted by Mr. N. S. T. Chari, B.A., of the "Travancore Sugars Ltd.", it has been found that refined sugar could be manufactured from coconut toddy.

It appears now that Mr. Chari has taken on lease large groves of trees in the Quilon Division to try to manufacture sugar on a commercial scale. If this proves successful on a commercial basis, the price of coconut is bound to increase and coconut producers will find it a great boon.—United Press.

"So Gandhi Is A Spent Force"

MISS MURIEL LESTER ON THE MIRACLE MAHATMA HAS WROUGHT

A few days ago I landed in Calcutta on my way home to London after four months' lecturing in America, Japan and China. I found a letter waiting for me from Mr. Gandhi, inviting me to spend the fortnight before I sail in the Harijan (untouchable) campaign in the Calcutta district, writes Miss Muriel Lester in "World Tomorrow".

I arrived yesterday at Calcutta and was immediately whisked into his triumphal progress. He sets such a pace that I doubt whether I can keep up with it. Prayers, 4:20, breakfast 5:30; pack 6; start, 6:30; six or seven meetings and 80 miles of travel, then to bed, perhaps at 10:30.

Fifty thousand people have attended meetings in the last 24 hours, most of them held in the open air. After his speech people come pressing up the high-raised dais with their gifts—solid silver pots of honey, model spinning wheel in silver, jewelry, pictures, statuettes, soap, sweets, fruit and to crown, all, a cheap crude-coloured print called "East and West," depicting His Majesty King George and Gandhi, both smiling broadly and clapping hands.

When the long procession of gift-bringers is over, everything is immediately sold by auction. There is also a collection at every meeting for the sufferers in Bihar. It was my privilege to be one of the collectors at a village meeting, and the Harijans, when they had got over their surprise at seeing my hat held out for their piece began undoing their little canvas bags and giving their contributions with right good will.

Once a deputation of them stopped us in the middle of the road, determinedly standing still in front of our caravanserai so that we had to halt.

"We have no well in our village, Mahatmajji," their leader declared. "Please hear our prayer, help us to get a well. We have to go to another village for water, and even then we may not draw it for ourselves. We can only take our vessels and wait while others fill them."

THE MIRACLE ONLY.
Within the 24 hours, another side of the picture was presented. We inspected an untouchables' village that had been recreated, remade in spirit as well as materially. The air of self-respect was obvious, as noticeable as the perfect cleanliness and the excellent sanitation. A little temple in the midst of a garden stood at one end of the village.

What had wrought this miracle? When we were packed once more

into the car, eight in a five-seater, I enquired. I was asked if I'd noticed our hostess at lunch. I certainly had; a charming lady in a faded green sari had threaded her way between the three rows of divers squatting by their palm leaf plates and dispensed good things with such a grace that one would have hazarded the guess that entertaining guests and giving parties constituted her chief occupation in life.

It was she, so I heard, who with her husband, Brahmins both of them, had gone some years ago to take up her abode in this village, sharing her life with the untouchables, until gradually a complete transformation had been effected.

NO QUIET TIME.

Whether we travel by road or rail, there is never a time of quiet for long. Having steamed out of the station, one looks forward to a chance to read or to leisure to write a letter or two; but that sort of thing is just "not done," when travelling with Mr. Gandhi. The rather heavy volumes I had brought along with me still remain unopened. At the first station, which is reached after a few minutes, hundreds of people are waiting, and the narrow station platform is crowded with a cheering throng. Six or seven days they have been standing, waiting for the national hero who has devoted every ounce of his energy and every moment of his time to the welfare of the poor. At every station the people press up, and if they find him sleeping they climb up and, holding to the iron bars, gaze in at him without saying a word. They want him to conserve his strength for his work.

The roads are lined with people literally for miles at a time. As soon as we emerge from the villages and thus begin to make a good pace, a little knot of peasants appear, solemnly awaiting this opportunity to offer him fruits or honey or a garland. Wherever he is, people press coins into his hands for Bihar or the Harijan work.

My diary holds a few scribbled notes chronicling the happenings of my last 24 hours with Mr. Gandhi's flying squad. That night they way lay to the North, mine South to Colombo.

This day became rather elongated for all of us. Mr. Gandhi got up at 12:30 a.m., the rest of us at four o'clock. First came a two-hour train journey with surging crowds at every station. Then began a 96-mile car drive, with continuous halts, not only for meals and the seven meetings that

SHIPPING NEWS

Exports And Imports

ARRIVALS.

Bombay, July 10.
Jeff Davis, Leknes, New York.

DEPARTURES.

Bombay, July 10.
Sumatra, Hedding, Calcutta.
Cian Macbride, Wood, Bhavnagar.
Dunafrie, Milne, Singapore.
Hydralos, Kyrin, Madras.
Bombay, July 11.
Bankura, Rankin, Busrah.
Karanja, Baird, Durban.

LOADING.

Bombay, July 10.
Steamer President Johnson for New York.
Steamer Warfield for London.

AFRICAN MAIL REPORT.

S S Karanja.—The B.S.N. Co's mail steamer Karanja will sail to-day for Durban with mails, a general cargo and passengers.
S S Jeff Davis.—The L. Edward Ltd. steamer Jeff Davis arrived in harbour yesterday from New York with a general cargo and three passengers.

S S Sumatra.—The L. Edward Ltd. steamer Sumatra sailed yesterday for Calcutta with same bottom cargo.

S S Cian Macbride.—The J. P. Coy's steamer Cian Macbride sailed yesterday for Bhavnagar with same bottom cargo.

S S Dunafrie.—The T. M. Coy's steamer Dunafrie sailed yesterday for Singapore with ballast.

S S Hydralos.—The Messrs. Madhavai Coy's steamer Hydralos sailed yesterday for Madras with ballast.

S S Bankura.—The B.S.N. Co's steamer Bankura will sail to-day for Busrah with a general cargo and passengers.

ALEXANDRA DOCK

- Bombay, July 10.
1 Jeff Davis 3651, Calcutta 14/7, L. Edwards, Ltd.
2 Sumatra 3266, Colombo 10-7, L. Edwards, Ltd.
6 Cian Macbride 2981, Bhavnagar 10-7, J. Finlay and Co.
8 Victoria 7115, Geneva 12/7, L. Triestino.
9 Toyama Maru 4386, Japan 13/7, N. Y. Kaisha.
10 Dunafrie 2134, Singapore NF, T. Morrison and Co.
12 Tarantia, 3098, Liverpool, 14-7, Grahams Tdg. Co.
14 Rauenfels 5207, Bremen, 12/7, L. Edwards Ltd.
15 Karanja, 4646, Durban, 11-7, M. M. and Co.
16 Bhutan 2943, London 11/7, M. M. and Co.

VICTORIA DOCK

- 1 Storviken 2957, Rangoon 12-7, Scindia S. N. Co.
3 Bankura 1896, Busrah, 11/7, M. M. and Co.
4 Varna 2026, Busrah 12-7, M. M. and Co.
6 Varsova, 1955, NF, NF, M. M. and Co.
8 Chinkoa 3295, Calcutta 14/7, M. M. and Co.
1011 Baron Tweedmouth, 2023, Hull, 11-7, J. Mackintosh.
16 Schooner Dolphin, 120, N. F. N. F. Esmail Tarmahomed and Co.

PRINCES DOCK

- B. Bandra 1893, Busrah, N. F. M. M. and Co.
F. Kydraols 3068, Madras 10-7, Madhavai and Co.
G. Lalita 283, M'Coast, N. F. Malabar S. Co.
M. Nagina 4090, Rangoon 15-7, M. M. and Co.
N. Nirpura 3647, Karachi 12-7, M. M. and Co.

STEAMERS EXPECTED

- FROM LONDON.
Ranpura, 12-7, P. & O. S. N. Co.
Cathay 19/7, P. & O. S. N. Co.
Somali 19/7, P. & O. S. N. Co.
Corfu 26/7, P. & O. S. N. Co.
Strathnaver 2/8, P. & O. S. N. Co.
FROM PLYMOUTH.
Durenda 6/7, M. M. and Co.
Mundra 24/7, M. M. and Co.
FROM LIVERPOOL.
Elysia 18/7, G. T. Co.
Cian Macbride 8/7, J. F. Co.
C/o Shanghai 15/7, K. N. Co.
C/o Christchurch 22/7, K. N. Co.
Cian Macbride 24/7, J. F. Co.
C/o Corinth 30/7, K. N. Co.
FROM GENEVA.
Kloto 11-7, J. F. Co.
FROM HAMBURG.
Trifels 11-7, L. Edwards, Ltd.
Aagtekirk 16/7, L. Edwards, Ltd.
Wartenfels 27/7, L. Edwards, Ltd.
Sonnenfels 18/8, L. Edwards, Ltd.
Sturmfels 31/8, L. Edwards, Ltd.
FROM GENOA.
Arabia 12/7, M. Italiana.
FROM TRIESTE.
Conte Verde 23/7, L. T. Co.
FROM NEW YORK.
President Johnson 12/7, F. F. Campbell and Co.
President Monroe 26/7, F. F. Campbell and Co.
Salmer City 3/7, M. M. and Co.
Jeff Davis 9/7, L. Edwards, Ltd.

C/o Birmingham 20/7, F. F. Camp bell Co.
C/o Auckland 28/7, F. F. Camp bell Co.

FROM KOBE.

Kaiser-i-Hind, 13/7, P. and O. S. N. Co.
Keisho Maru 10/7, O. S. Kaisha.
Celebes Maru, 27/7, O. S. Kaisha.
Teijin Maru 29/7, O. S. Kaisha.
Tango Maru 30/7, N. Y. Kaisha.
Mayebashi Maru 15/8, N. Y. Kaisha.

Tottori Maru, 18/7, N. F. Karachi.
Brazil Maru 4/7, O. S. Kaisha.
Bhutan 8/7, P. & O. S. N. Co.

FROM AUSTRALIA.

Mooltan 21/7, P. & O. S. N. Co.
Chitral 4/8, P. & O. S. N. Co.

FROM DURBAN.

Takliwa 14/7, M. M. and Co.
Kenya, 28/7, M. M. and Co.
Tairea, 11/8, M. M. and Co.

FROM JAVA.

Fusijama 5/7, M. Italiana.

SAILING DATES

FOR LONDON

Komorin 7/7, P. & O. S. N. Co.
Kaiser-i-Hind 14/7, P. & O. S. N. Co.

FOR PLYMOUTH.

Mooltan 21/7, P. & O. S. N. Co.
Rajputana 28/7, P. & O. S. N. Co.

FOR NEW YORK.

Warfield, N. F. M. M. and Co.
Jeff Davis 14-7, L. Edwards, Ltd.
President Johnson 13-7, F. F. Campbell Co.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Tarantia 14/7, G. T. Co.
Ranenfels 12-7, L. Edwards, Ltd.

FOR BUSRAH.

Bankura 11/7, M. M. and Co.
Victoria 12-7, M. Italiana.

FOR KOBE.

Brazil Maru, N. F. O. S. Kaisha.
Toyama Maru 18/7, N. Y. Kaisha.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Chinkoa N. F. M. M. and Co.
Alavi N. F. T. M. and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Victoria 12/7, M. Italiana.
Storviken 11/7, S. S. N. Co.

FOR RANGOON.

Naringa N. F. M. M. and Co.
FOR DURBAN.
Karanja 11/7, M. M. and Co.

FOR BANGKOK.

Skuld, N. F. F. F. Campbell.
GENERAL LANDING DATES.

S S Karanja 7-7-34.
" Durenda
" India
" Sumatra
" Tarantia 9-7-34.
" Nirpura
" Varsova
" Bhadravati
" Sarasvati

EXPORTS.

BOMBAY, JULY 10.

S S Bhutan, for London:—3 bis animal skins, A. L. Hassam; 3 bis. woolen carpets, Cox and Kings, Ltd.; 16 cases bristles, D. Abraham and sons.

S S Warfield, for London:—65 drums castor oil, A. Hargovandas; 108 bales cotton (Kopak) and 650 bags linseed oil cakes, J. Moolchand and Co.; 1300 bags linseed oil cakes and 1000 bags masoor, Cotton Agents, Ltd.

For Hull:—600 bags linseed, C. Glanhand.

For Dunkirk:—196 bales cotton fly, Cotton Agents, Ltd.; 220 bales cotton raw, J. Moolchand and Co.

S S Tarantia, for Liverpool:—115 bales wool raw, Bombay Co.; 51 bales wool raw, B. Harbham; 168 bales wool raw, V. Omersey; 4 bales wool raw, Cox and Kings, Ltd.; 21 bales wool raw, M. Nissim.

11 bales cotton fly, M. Narottamdas and Co.; 1400 bags groundnut oil cakes, A. Omerbhoy; 7000 bgs. groundnut oil cakes, Strauss and Co.; 543 bags groundnut oil cakes, R. Ratilal and Co.

For Glasgow:—1450 bags groundnut oil cakes, L. Dreyfus and Co.; 25 drums castor oil, Svastika Oil Mills; 50 bales hemp, D. Anandji.

For Manchester:—10 bales cotton raw, K. Devchand and Co.; 130 bales cotton fly, P. D. Vora and Co.; 250 bales cotton raw, Ralli Bros.

S S Ranefels, for Hamburg:—1600 bags groundnut oil cakes, H. A. K. Omerbhoy; 155 bales cotton fly, L. O. Vora.

For Ghent:—220 bales cotton raw, B. Cursondas and Co.

For Rotterdam:—2156 bags myrabollum, C. Jivanlal and Co.

For Passages:—75 bales cotton raw, Volkart Bros.

For Antwerp:—47 bales cotton fly, Chimanlal and Sons; 110 bis. cotton raw, B. Cursondas and Co.

S.S. President Johnson for New York:—378 bags gum karaya N. Moolji & Co.; 156 bags gum karaya A. Virji & Co.; 67 bags niger seed A. Virji & Co.; 512 bags Tia seed A. Virji & Co.; 12 cases cotton prints Thos Cook & Sons.

For Genoa:—606 bags linseed K. Devchand & Co.; 110 bales cotton raw H. Nensey & Co.

For Naples:—3200 bags groundnuts K. Devchand & Co.; 2800

bags castor seed K. Devchand & Co.

For Istanbul:—42 bags mind powder Thos Cook & Sons.

For Marseilles:—433 bags mustard seed Volkart Bros.

S.S. Jaff Davis for New York:—250 bales cotton waste P. D. Vora & Co.

For Philadelphia:—100 bales cotton waste P. D. Vora & Co.

S.S. Brazil Maru for Kobe:—400 bales cotton raw K. Poonja & Co.; 852 bis. cotton raw M. Amersy & Co.

S.S. Toyama Maru for Kobe:—100 bales cotton raw H. Nensey & Co.; 113 bales cotton raw K. M. Nathoo; 500 bales cotton raw G. K. Kaisha Ltd.; 12 bales cotton raw V. Latha & Co.; 300 bales cotton raw S. R. Zulshan & Co.; 340 bales cotton raw K. Shivji & Co.

For Yokkaichi:—1000 bales cotton raw G. K. Kaisha Ltd.; 700 bales cotton raw Ralli Bros.

For Osaka:—950 bales cotton raw Ralli Bros.

For Yokohama:—200 bales cotton raw Ralli Bros.

For Shanghai:—600 bales cotton raw S. R. Zulshan & Co.

IMPORTS

BOMBAY, JULY 10.

S.S. Toyama Maru, Agents: N. Y. Kaisha Ltd., from Yokohama:—7000 bags rice; 172 cases cotton and rayon mixed goods; 100 bags dry ginger; 60 cases wire; 100 cases slates; 113 cases rubber goods; 403 cases beer; 300 drums chemicals; 20 cases silk yarn; 150 cases silk goods.

From Tokyo:—1043 toys 225 cases cotton yarn; 142 cases cotton shirting; 567 bags chemicals; 100 cases slates; 35 cases wire; 67 cases clocks.

From Nagoia:—296 cases porcelain ware; 60 cases eware; 35 cases clocks; 90 cases glassware; 160 cases cotton shirting; 21 cases silk piecegoods; 250 bags sugar candy.

From Osaka:—100 cases porcelain ware; 350 cases cotton piecegoods; 500 cases glass ware; 60 cases enamel ware; 30 cases celluloid goods; 40 cases zinc powder; 92 cases umbrella goods; 140 cases cotton yarn; 255 cases cotton shirting; 255 cases silk yarn; 43 cases rayon yarn; 55 cases rubber goods; 200 drums coal pitch; 198 drums kites; 1040 drums paint; 200 kgs. lead; 500 bags cement; 100 bundles G. P. sheets; 91 cases provision; 140 cases wire; 130 cases silk goods; 1850 cases brass ware.

From Kobe:—530 cases art silk cotton mixed shirting; 393 cases rayon and cotton mixed goods; 129 cks. tallow; 60 cases silk goods; 95 cs. champagne; 100 cs. straw boards; 22 cases musical instruments; 178 cases tyres; 62 cases hardware; 25 cases woollen goods; 80 cs. toys; 150 dms. paint; 40 cases cotton shirting; 31 cases art silk goods; 73 cases rayon piecegoods; 40 cases porcelain ware; 150 cases glassware; 118 cases cotton piecegoods.

From Moji:—385 cases brass ware; 50 cases glass leads; 454 bags chemicals; 310 drums dyes; 1295 cases window glass.

From Shanghai:—70 cs. yarn 325 bales cotton yarn; 100 cases antimony; 1510 bags beans.

From Hongkong:—350 bales cassia 200 bags sugar candy; 26 rls. maiting.

From Canton:—1410 bags cassia; 150 bags sugar candy; 74 r/s maiting.

From Singapore:—627 bundles rattan; 161 bundles damarabatu; 1325 bags sago flour; 50 cases pineapples; 592 bags betelnuts.

From Colombo:—25 cases tiles; 75 h/c tea; 100 bundles fibre; 63 bales rubber.

CHILDREN'S CLOTHES DETAINED?

Allegation Against Husband & Wife

On a complaint filed by Mrs. Dorothy Vaz against Mr. E. M. Rose and Mrs. E. M. Rose, before the Presidency Magistrate, Sixth Court, Mazagaon, on a charge of criminal misappropriation in respect of clothes belonging to the complainant's children, an immediate summons was issued against the parties.

The complainant alleged that the accused detained clothes of her children and although requested to return them, failed to do so.

POLAND'S DONATION FOR BIHAR RELIEF

The Government of the Republic of Poland has announced the donation of five thousand zlotys (about Rs. 2,500) to the Viceroy's Bihar Earthquake Relief Fund.

This amount has been handed over to the State Export Institute at Warsaw for purchasing suitable articles and handing them over to the Relief Committee through the Consulate of Poland at Bombay.—A. P.

According to the report on the Administration of Village Panchayats just issued by the Cochin Government, there were 86 panchayats and 544 panchayatdars in the State at the end of the year 1108 M. Era (1932-33).

TOWARDS UNITED INDIAN BAR

Bar Councils Bill In Assembly

SOME BOMBAY OPINIONS

One of the most controversial Bills to be discussed by the Assembly in the Simla Session (Amendment) Bill of Mr. Amar-nath Dutt who wishes to abolish the galling distinctions which separate the Indian from the English members of the Bar.

We give below some of the more important opinions expressed on the Bill in the Bombay Presidency.

"NOT DESIRABLE."

"The Government of Bombay reviewing the opinions collected say that associations representing legal practitioners on the original side of the High Court are against the Bill while other associations of Vakils and Advocates who are not entitled to practice on the Original Side are in favour of the Bill. The Governor in Council concurs in the opinion expressed by the High Courts, which is opposed to the Bill on the ground that it is not desirable at present to abolish the distinction between the Original Side and Appellate Side Advocates."

"PERSONAL MERITS" ONLY CRITERION.

The Government Pleader, High Court, Bombay says:—"I am in favour of the Bill. From my personal experience at the Bar, I am able to say that successful advocacy depends more or less on the personal qualifications of the person or persons concerned. It may be that visits to and stay in England is likely to give some insight into the working of Courts and lawyers in England. But after all as stated above, much depends on personal merits. The Indian Bar Councils Act was passed with the intention of removing the distinction between Barristers and Advocates (passed in India). If so, there is no real justification for preserving the distinction."

Advocates passed in India are found to be eligible for a judgeship in a High Court. They even preside at criminal sessions. It is desirable to secure equality of rights and privileges and to have one united Bar.

I appreciate that there are generally two sides to a question and arguments can be advanced in favour of retaining the present system. But it is apparent that the Government and the Bar Councils Act deserves to be carried on still further."

"UNDESIRABLE."

The Registrar, High Court, Appellate Side, Bombay, says:—"I am directed by the Honourable the Chief Justice and Judges to say that Their Lordships are opposed to the provisions of the Bill. The Bill seeks in effect to do away with the distinction between the Original Side and the Appellate Side Advocates but Their Lordships are of opinion that as things stand at present it is not desirable to abolish this distinction."

Advocates' Association of Western India, High Court, Bombay, Mr. Association and in entire agreement with the Bill.

"CREATE UNITED INDIAN BAR" Bombay Bar Association.

We have to report as follows:—1. The reason assigned for the present Bill is that "it is desirable that the Act should be so amended, which will do away with all distinctions among advocates, to facilitate the creation of a united Indian Bar."

2. Clause 2 provides that subsection (3) and proviso to subsection 4 of section 4 of the Indian Bar Councils Act should be omitted. These provisions relate to the reservation of a certain number to the members of the original side Bar and to such members as are Barristers of England or Ireland or member of the Faculty of Advocates in Scotland and to the Advocate General holding the position of Chairman.

3. Clause 3 provides the addition of a clause conferring power to make rules to provide for uniformity of rights, privileges and robes of Advocates and the omission of clause (4) to section 9—the clause relating to the preservation of the powers of the High Courts of Port William in Bengal and Bombay to prescribe qualifications to be possessed by persons applying to practise in those Courts in the exercise of their Original Jurisdiction.

4. Clause 4 provides consequential amendments in section 14.

5. The effect of these amendments will be that Advocates who are not now entitled to appear on the Original Side will be enabled to practise in all matters in the Original as well as the Appellate Jurisdiction of the High Court.

6. Similar proposals were made in 1906 and 1922 and this Association was invited to express its opinion. Copies of the opinions

then forwarded are annexed here to.

7. The question was considered by the Indian Bar Committee and they, after careful consideration recommended that:

"In all High Courts a single grade of practitioners entitled to plead should be enrolled to be called Advocates (not Barristers); the grade of High Court vakil or Pleader being abolished and when special conditions are maintained for admission to plead on the original side—the only distinction should be within that grade which shall consist of Advocates entitled to appear on the Original side and Advocates not so entitled" (Paragraph 19).

"Where there is a compulsory dual agency system at present it should be allowed to continue" (Paragraph 20).

ABOLITION OF DUAL SYSTEM.

8. The effect of the present Bill will be the removal of the distinction between Advocates entitled to appear on the original side and Advocates not so entitled and the removal of this distinction virtually will lead to the abolition of the dual system as prevailing in Bombay.

9. We see no reason for differing from the views expressed in the Report of 1923 and we are strongly against the principle of the present Bill. The reasons given therein derive additional importance on account of the following considerations. The admissions of Advocates not entitled to appear on the original side after 10 years practice, have been on a liberal scale and a number has been admitted after passing the prescribed examination. The original side Bar has been over-crowded.

10. The main question is whether the existing system is more conducive to the efficient and proper administration of justice and we would invite attention to paragraph 11 of the said Report of 1923. The complex conditions prevailing in Bombay, as regards the nature of the litigation involving in some cases high pecuniary stakes, the questions of title relating to immovable property, the assistance of a dual agency in the preparation of the cases and their presentation in Court.

11. The abolition of the distinction will lead to overcrowding and is likely to lead to the lowering of the professional standard both as regards efficiency and training.

"OVERCROWDING" FEARED.

Sir J. B. Kanga and Messrs. J. D. Inverarity, Sir T. J. Strangman, Sir Bhulabhai J. Desai state:—

"In reference to the Order No. 3140-C of the Government of Bombay in the Home Department, dated the 23rd December, 1922, calling for the opinion of the Bar upon a Bill. Further to Amend the Legal Practitioners Act, 1879, and to the Resolution of the Bar dated the 10th day of January, 1923 we have to report as follows:—

2. The object of the Bill is to enable Vakils on the roll of any High Court to practise in all matters in the Original as well as the Appellate Jurisdiction of such Court.

3. Incidentally we would remark that Clause 2 of the Bill as drawn would enable both Advocates and Vakils of the High Court to practise as Attorneys, a result which is, we gather, not intended by the Honourable Mover, and which no doubt would be dealt with by appropriate amendment if the Bill were referred to a Committee.

4. We will proceed to deal with the Bill upon the footing that its object is merely to give to Vakils of the High Court the privileges enjoyed by Advocates.

5. This is by no means the first occasion on which such a proposal has been made in regard to the Bombay High Court.

The last occasion was in the year 1916 when the Bar Association addressed a memorial to the Honourable the Chief Justice and Judges of this Court regarding the proposal.

6. Broadly speaking our objections to the Bill, even treating it as limited in the manner stated in paragraph 4, are—

(a) That the educational qualifications of a Vakil of the High Court are insufficient for practice as an Advocate; for the Bill would involve, at any rate so far as this High Court is concerned, a fusion in effect of both branches of the profession on the Original Side of the Court; and

(c) that the Bill would result in the further overcrowding of a branch of the profession already overcrowded.

7. To deal with the first of the above objections—

The relevant rules at present in force are as follows:—

Rules 1, 3 and 7 which apply to the admission of Advocates.

Rule 1 in effect provides that a Barrister applying to be admitted as an Advocate of the Court must show that he has read in the Chambers of a practising European Barrister of more than ten

PRISON LIFE AND WHAT IT TEACHES

One Gets To Know The Bottom Of Things

A friend who had an interview with Mrs. Kamaladevi Chattopadhyaya who is undergoing a term of imprisonment in the Women's Jail, Vellore, writes:—

"Falls have no terrors for us, nor can they terrorise any one who is engaged in the struggle for freedom," I have heard this repeated to me by several of my friends who have gone through several terms of imprisonment in pursuance of the struggle. But I had no idea how cultured people could be content to live away from the world, shut behind barred doors and to whom the whole world is the canopy of heaven above and prison yard below. I have never visited a prison, nor have I had the privilege to visit any in that place. It was, therefore, a novel experience for me when I was informed in response to my letter that I could have an interview with Mrs. Kamaladevi Chattopadhyaya who is in the Women's Jail, Vellore. I saw her a week back and have just returned to Bombay.

DIVERSIONS.

The interview was a pleasant experience. Mrs. Kamaladevi looked remarkably cheerful and I wondered how a person of her standing, culture and associations could keep up such fine spirit after nearly eight months of confinement. Mrs. Kamaladevi is, perhaps, the only political prisoner left in that jail. She is kept alone in a yard and has no companions save books and writing materials. Of course, a few birds of the odd variety and the inevitable cats often provide some diversion—the former with their chirping which disturb you when you would like to be concentrated on some intellectual work, and the latter by their escapades to relieve you of whatever is left of your milk and bread. Apart from these, none too whatever is left of your milk and bread. Apart from these, none too agreeable or cheerful diversions—diversions if you call them,—everything is blank inside.

"But there is nothing to be amazed. If you will exchange places with a prisoner, I am sure you will never again look at it in

years' standing for at least one year.

Rule 3 in effect provides that a Bachelor of Laws of the University of Bombay may be admitted as an Advocate after passing a severe examination test.

Rule 7 provides

IRREGULARITIES IN ARMY AND MARINE ACCOUNTS

Sequel To Failure Of Internal Check Says Director Of Audit

SIMLA, July 9. Fiftythree instances of financial irregularities, which were detected by the Military Audit, have been selected and mentioned by Mr. L. J. Peck, Director of the Army Audit in his reports on the Appropriation Accounts of the Army, Marine and Military Engineer Services for 1932-33.

All irregularities, says the Report, detected by Statutory Audit, are evidence of a certain degree of failure of internal check conducted by the Accounting authorities.

Apart from any question of a failure on the part of the Military Accounts Department to detect irregularities, it must be borne in mind, the Report states, that detection can never compensate adequately for a failure to prevent the occurrence of irregularities. A mistaken impression is not infrequently met to the effect that "audit" relieves an executive authority of at least a part of its responsibility. It is therefore continually necessary for administrative authorities to bring home to the Executive authorities that the primary responsibility rests with them, not only for the prevention of irregularities, but also for their detection in cases where they occur. It is broadly true that, if such a case is capable of detection in audit, it is also capable of detection both earlier and more effectively by the Executive.

Furthermore, there are clauses of cases which audit, being divorced from access to the original facts, can never detect, but which are still capable of detection by the executive. These remarks may be regarded as truisms; but audit experience goes to show that administrative and executive authorities are not infrequently blind to their own initial responsibility.

While corroborating the impression of the Director of Army Audit that the efficiency of the

Military Accounts Department has improved, Sir Ernest Burdon, the Auditor General in India remarks, "I am constrained to observe that the cases brought to notice taken as a whole seem to afford evidence that there is considerable laxity of view and an insufficient sense of responsibility in financial matters not in the administration as viewed in the abstract but amongst individuals."

SOME INSTANCES. The following are some of the instances of financial irregularities which are brought out by the Director of Army Audit, have been specially noted by the Auditor General.

MARRIAGE ALLOWANCES. Marriage allowance is not admissible in respect of the family of a soldier until he attains the age of 26 years and it is normally issuable for the wife and for legitimate or legitimated children, step children and children statutorily adopted by the soldier (or by his wife before her marriage to him).

In July 1931 a case was noticed in audit in which marriage allowance was being drawn by a non-commissioned officer in respect of a female child whose date of birth was anterior to the date of his marriage.

Investigation revealed that the child was the illegitimate daughter of his wife, and also that marriage allowance was drawn in respect of the wife before the non-commissioned officer had attained the age of 26. The circumstances in which the erroneous grant was made are explained in detail in the Report.

FRAUD. In the course of the local audit in September 1931 of the accounts of a British Military Hospital situated in the hills, it was noticed that the consumption of charcoal was greatly in excess of the consumption of the previous year. This fact was brought to the notice of the officer Commanding.

At the second audit at the end of October 1931, shortly before the hospital closed down for the season, the Local Audit Officer pursued his enquiry into the excess consumption of charcoal. It transpired that the officer commanding had made no independent enquiries into the matter to which audit had drawn attention, and a further request was therefore made for an explanation. During this enquiry the hospital closed down, and further correspondence was carried on with the Officer-in-charge of Records.

The main explanation given of the increased consumption was that the hospital had been greatly enlarged since the previous year and that two new radiators had been installed which consumed many maunds of charcoal a day. This explanation was accepted and the objection was dropped.—United Press.

EMPRESS MILLS RE-OPENED

Majority Of Workers Do Not Turn Up

NAGPUR, July 10. After a period of two months' lock-out the Empress Mills reopened this morning. The majority of workmen did not turn to work. The strikers held a mass meeting at the Orange Market. The strikers took out later a Red Flag procession in front of the Mills headed by P. M. Naidoo, shouting labour slogans. No untoward incident happened. The police are guarding the Mill gates. According to the millowners 1,500 workers turned up.—United Press.

FRENCH AIR MAIL DAMAGED

ALLAHABAD, July 10. The west-bound French Mail Aeroplane "Falga" piloted by M. Delany with two passengers was badly damaged at Banrauli Aerodrome about eleven this morning. When taking off for Karachi the machine struck a bit of soft ground and got wrecked. The crew and passengers were not hurt.

The mails were taken on by the Imperial Airways Plane. It is feared that repairs will take a considerable time.—A.P.

FLOOD HAVOC IN ASSAM

Man And Beast Fight Against Grim Death

Sardar Jamiat Singh wires from Gauhati under date July 9 as follows:

Unhappy Assam! For the last twenty days lakhs of poor Assamese have been fighting against death. In the pitch darkness of the midnight, unexpected floods arose on all sides of houses and destroyed foodstuffs, clothing, etc. of the villagers. Cattle have been washed by hundreds. Men, women, and children have been drowned from Khetri, fourth station from Gauhati, to Hojai, a distance of 45 miles. Nothing but water can be seen there. The railway line has been breached in places and traffic will be closed for months. The number of boats available is insufficient and relief is delayed.

Women, rendered naked by the floods, are hiding in huts made from leaves, having no "saris." I removed my turban from the head and gave it to one woman yesterday for covering herself. Marwari volunteers are doing remarkable service and hundreds of cattle have been saved. India should not forget Assam in her hour of distress.

MONSOON WEAKENS IN PENINSULA

Depression Over Bihar Remains Stationary

POONA, July 10. Yesterday's depression over Bihar and North Bengal has remained practically stationary. The monsoon has been strong in Bengal and active in Bihar, Kumaon Hills, Central India and West Central Provinces, and it has weakened generally in the Peninsula.

The rainfall has been nearly general in Assam, Bengal, Bihar, East United Provinces, Central India, Central Provinces and East Rajputana and local in Burma, West United Provinces, Gujarat, Konkan, Bombay Deccan, North Hyderabad, and a few falls have occurred on the North Madras Coast.

The chief amounts of rainfall are:—Akyab three inches; Kyaukpadaung one; Chittagong and Cherrapunji six; Narayanagar three; Cox's Bazar and Patna two; Bogra, Gaya, and Darjeeling one and a half; Gauhati, Silchar, Dimaipur one; Pachmarhi three; Jhansi and Dehra Dun two; Neemuch and Guna Saur one and a half; Jabulpore and Hoshangabad one; Mount Abu three; Mahabeshwar five; and Khandala two.

FORECAST.

Monsoon will be strong in Bihar, Bengal, Assam and North Burma.—A.P.

COLABA OBSERVATORY BOMBAY

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of 10th July, 1934.
Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours plus 0.18 inches.
Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 81.9 degrees.
Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 78.8 degrees.
Maximum temperature during 24 hrs 83.5 degrees, 1.6 (below normal).
Minimum temperature during 24 hrs 76.4 degrees, 0.4 (below normal).
Relative humidity at 8 a.m. 87 per cent.
Direction of wind at 8 a.m. W.S.W.
Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 15 miles per hour.
Total movement of wind in 24 hours 264 miles.
Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 44 miles per hour.
Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. the whole sky cloudy, cu. 10-9.
Rainfall in 24 hours 0.22 inches.
Total rainfall during the month 4.54 inches.
Total rainfall during the year 33.03 inches.
Weather remarks: Rain and squally.

BOMBAY CITY RAINFALL

Bombay, July 10.
Rainfall during 24 hours 8 a.m. of date 10-7-34 at Colaba Point 0.22"; Fort 0.60"; J. J. Hospital 0.33"; Cotton Laboratory Matunga 0.67".
Total since 1st June to date at Colaba Point 32.29; Fort 43.62; J. J. Hospital 37.97; Cotton Laboratory Matunga 37.71.
Total for the corresponding period of 1933 at Colaba Point 24.84; Fort 31.07; J. J. Hospital 29.88.
Total for the corresponding period of 1933 at Colaba Point 10.54; Fort 16.26; J. J. Hospital 14.60; Cotton Laboratory Matunga 15.82.

OFFICIAL BAROMETER READING DATED 10TH JULY 1934.
At 8.7 a.m. local time (8.46 a.m. Indian Standard Time) and temperature 83.1 deg. F., a mercury barometer with out index error at mean sea level would actually read 29.89 inches and a compensated aneroid 29.68 inches.
For correction of ships' instruments please subtract from the above official barometer reading 0.001" for every foot elevation of the instrument above mean sea level.

SILK INDUSTRY STRANGLER BY COMPETITION

Mysore State Official Says 15 Years' Protection Alone Will Save It From Ruin

SIMLA, July 8. A vigorous and well-reasoned plea for grant of adequate protection to the Sericultural Industry of Mysore against the ruinous competition of raw silk from China and Japan by the imposition of duties on foreign raw silk as well as prepared silk is advanced in a series of pamphlets on the history and development of the industry in the Mysore State, issued on the eve of the conference of the Directors of Industries in Simla which commences on the 9th instant.

PROGRESS OF INDUSTRY. The pamphlets, have been issued by Mr. H. S. Govinda Rao, Superintendent of Sericulture in Mysore, and hold out the assurance that, given adequate protection, in about 15 years, the industry will have developed sufficiently to supply the Indian demand and sufficiently strong to defy foreign competition.

ORDERS EXPECTED. It is pointed out in this connection that a representation to afford protection to sericultural industry which provides employment under normal conditions to about two lakhs of families and plays a vital part in the rural economy of the State was made by the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore to the Government of India in 1932. The Government of India, in turn, referred the question to the Indian Tariff Board, which made thorough investigation into the condition of the industry by visits to the various farms in Mysore Districts and Bangalore. It is expected that orders will be passed by the Government of India granting protection to the silk industry. It will be remembered that the question of grant of protection to sericultural industry was raised by Raja Bahadur Krishnamachariar in the Legislative Assembly during the Budget Session in Delhi.

HISTORY OF ITS GROWTH. The pamphlets give a huge mass of interesting statistical details besides tracing the development of the sericultural industry in the State of Mysore. They contain the story of Mysore Sericulture is one of vicissitude, and there is practically no part of the State where climatic conditions do not admit of extension of the industry. The industry is of great economic importance to the State. The silk industry is the largest and most important cottage industry in the State and fits in admirably with agriculture which is the main occupation. It is practised by small agriculturists as a subsidiary occupation and affords profitable and steady employment throughout the year for women and children at home and gives occupation to the raiyats during agricultural off seasons.

A PERFECT HOME INDUSTRY. Cultivation of Mulberry, rearing of silk worms, reeling of silk, marketing of silk and weaving of silk give occupation to a large number of families. By cultivating Mulberry over an acre of land and rearing silk worms with the left obtained from the Mulberry garden, the sericulturists obtain on an average about Rs. 200 a year during normal times. The principal capital investment required in sericulture is the Mulberry garden; the rearer's other capital requirements are few. This is what makes sericulture a perfect home industry.

DISTASTOUS COMPETITION. Most of the silk waste, which is a vital factor in sericultural economy, is exported through Madras or Bombay. The exporting houses have their agents all over the State and these men generally go about the villages where charkas are working, collect all the silk waste and send it by rail. The decline in the exports of raw silk from the State and the shrinkage in the area cultivated under Mulberry indicate the extent to which Mysore Sericulture has been affected by the competition of raw silk imported from foreign countries.

ENCROACHING ON MYSORE MARKETS

It is stated that Mysore silk has lost its market in several of the most important centres of weaving in Madras and Bombay till recently much in demand in India at Benares, Surat, Belgaum, Gadag, Bagalkote, Hyderabad, Kumbakonam and Conjeevaram, among other places. It has been the experience of Mysore merchants that the imports of raw silk at steadily de-

clining prices have not only captured their Indian market, but have also encroached upon the domestic market. In Bangalore City alone, out of a total daily consumption of about 135 lbs. of silk, about 100 lbs. now consist of imported foreign silk. The natural result of the influx of phenomenally cheap foreign silk has been an unprecedented fall in the price of Indian raw silk. The fall in the price of silk is not due to the general depression but solely due to the disastrous competition of foreign silk and this is borne out by annexure enclosed in the memorandum on the sericultural industry in Mysore.

REMOVE THIS STRANGLING PRESSURE.

The general level of prices of all commodities is seven points above the level of pre-war year in last September, while the price of raw silk is 36 points below. The rate of fall in the price during the latter part of the year 1931 but this was only temporary lasting for only four months. Since January 1932 the price of raw silk has been suffering a steady fall. Proceeding, the memorandum states that the price of silk is well below the cost of production carried on under normal conditions. It is forecast that if the present prices continue, the industry is doomed, and even now, it is rapidly going out except in places where there are special facilities for production. Since 1926-27 about 17,000 acres (or 32.2 per cent.) have gone of Mulberry, each acre going out representing a capital loss of about Rs. 100 to Rs. 150. The decline would have been more rapid but for the deep roots which this long established industry has taken in a poor and conservative population, and the inability of the workers to find an alternative source of employment. The only relief, is from the strangling pressure of foreign competition.

PROFITABLE TO INDIA.

Referring to the high standard of indigenous silk industry, it is held as certain, as a result of experience of factories, that the fabrics which are at present being imported can be manufactured in India at a profit and in quantities which lose nothing by comparison with those foreign goods. There can be no doubt that the pioneering and development of the manufacture of high class silk fabrics in India which could displace foreign goods will greatly widen the scope for sericulture adding what is practically a new province to the Indian weaving industry, and enriching the economic life of the country by providing fresh fields of employment. The memorandum concludes "The important subsidiary industry is bound to disappear if adequate protection is not given immediately and for a sufficient period to enable the sericulturists to organise themselves and to adopt measures to reduce the costs of production.—A. P.

KILLED BY MANGO!

ERNAKULAM, July 10. The sad story of how a Christian labourer named Thomas met his death under tragic circumstances is reported from Varanharappilly in Cochin State. It is stated that while he was plucking mango fruits, accidentally one of them fell on his forehead as a result of which he died on the spot.—United Press.

Junagadh Takes Action Against Dumping

JUNAGADH, July 8.

The following order is published in an extraordinary Gazette of Dastur Al-Amal—State Gazette under the signature of the acting Dewan:—

"In order to put a stop to the unfair dumping of foreign goods into the territories of the Junagadh State, it is hereby ordered that Note 3 of Section 13 of the local land customs rules, allowing entry of goods imported through Kathiawar ports by land be rescinded, and that the general rate of 5 per cent. ad valorem for such import should be levied all the year round.

This order took effect from the 1st of July, 1934.—A.P.

LISTEN SISTERS



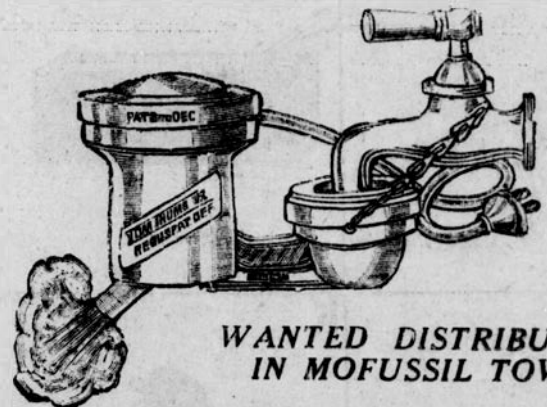
THIS little bottle to which I am introducing you to-day, is a great friend of our sex. It is a delicate friend for all our delicate troubles. It has been well named "STREE MITRA". There cannot be a more handy and useful friend in our distress. "STREE MITRA"—the Elixir Supreme, containing the very best that has been laid down by European Doctors as well as by Ayurveda, cannot be beaten. You may search the world over but you will find it difficult to buy for only Rs. 2 such a sure friend containing in one—Lodhra-Ashoka-Olak-Tambol-Alktris-Vitamin E-Vio-Ray. The last named is got directly from the Sun's rays.

Sisters, trust me and trust our friend "STREE MITRA". When all remedies fail, trust "STREE MITRA". You can buy "STREE MITRA" from any leading Chemist or order it by V.P.P. from:—

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TOWARDS UNITED INDIAN BAR

(Continued from page 10). Court, a division of the profession into two branches. The work, both litigious and non-litigious in Karachi is mainly commercial and is consequently of the same complex character as in Bombay. Such work as arises from the transfer of immovable property is of a less complex character than in Bombay.

The result of that Member's observation and experience may be summarized as follows:—Every member of the profession was desirous of confining himself, so far as possible, to the actual conduct of cases in Court. The consequences as regards litigious work were—

- that correspondence and pleadings were usually left to clerks;
- that the interviewing of clients and their witnesses and the proper ascertainment of the facts were neglected;
- that discovery was, save in the rarest instances, never sought.

with the result that when a case came on for hearing, the practitioner only had a hazy idea of his own case and a yet hazier idea of his opponent's, and as further results, that the case was improperly presented to the Court, to the detriment of the litigant, and there was a waste of judicial time.

As regards non-litigious work, conveyancing was barely understood, with the result that a buyer of property could not be certain that he had obtained a title to that for which he had paid.

The experience gained points to the inevitable conclusion that when complex conditions have to be dealt with, whether in or out of Court, it is impossible to deal with them satisfactorily unless the profession is split into two branches. This is a matter of considerable weight in Bombay where the interests at stake are frequently of very great magnitude.

Our third objection needs little comment. The Bar is al-

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Vaidyraj Akhil Kishore Ram, P.O. Katrisari, No. 23 (Gaya).

ready full to overflowing. The junior Members are constantly complaining against the difficulties of obtaining practice. There are numerous instances of real hardship amongst them. Were the Bill to be passed into Law, the numbers would vastly increase to the benefit of none and the detriment of many. 13. Lastly, we would point out that in the case of this High Court many of the Advocates are not Barristers.

Not only are there those who started as Pleaders (Vakils) and were subsequently admitted as Advocates, but there are over 30 in number who were admitted under Rule 3.

Amongst the former class are the Honourable Sir Chimanlal Setalvad, now a Member of the Executive Council of His Excellency the Governor of Bombay and at one time an Acting Judge of this High Court, Mr. H. C. Coyaji who also acted as a Judge of this High Court in 1922 and the Honourable Mr. Justice Mulla.

Amongst the latter class are Mr. J. B. Kanga (the Advocate-General) and Mr. B. J. Desai. It will thus be seen that so far as this High Court is concerned, an important section of the Advocates possess local qualifications only.

We mention these facts to show that if a man desires to become an Advocate of this High Court, he can become one without leaving India.

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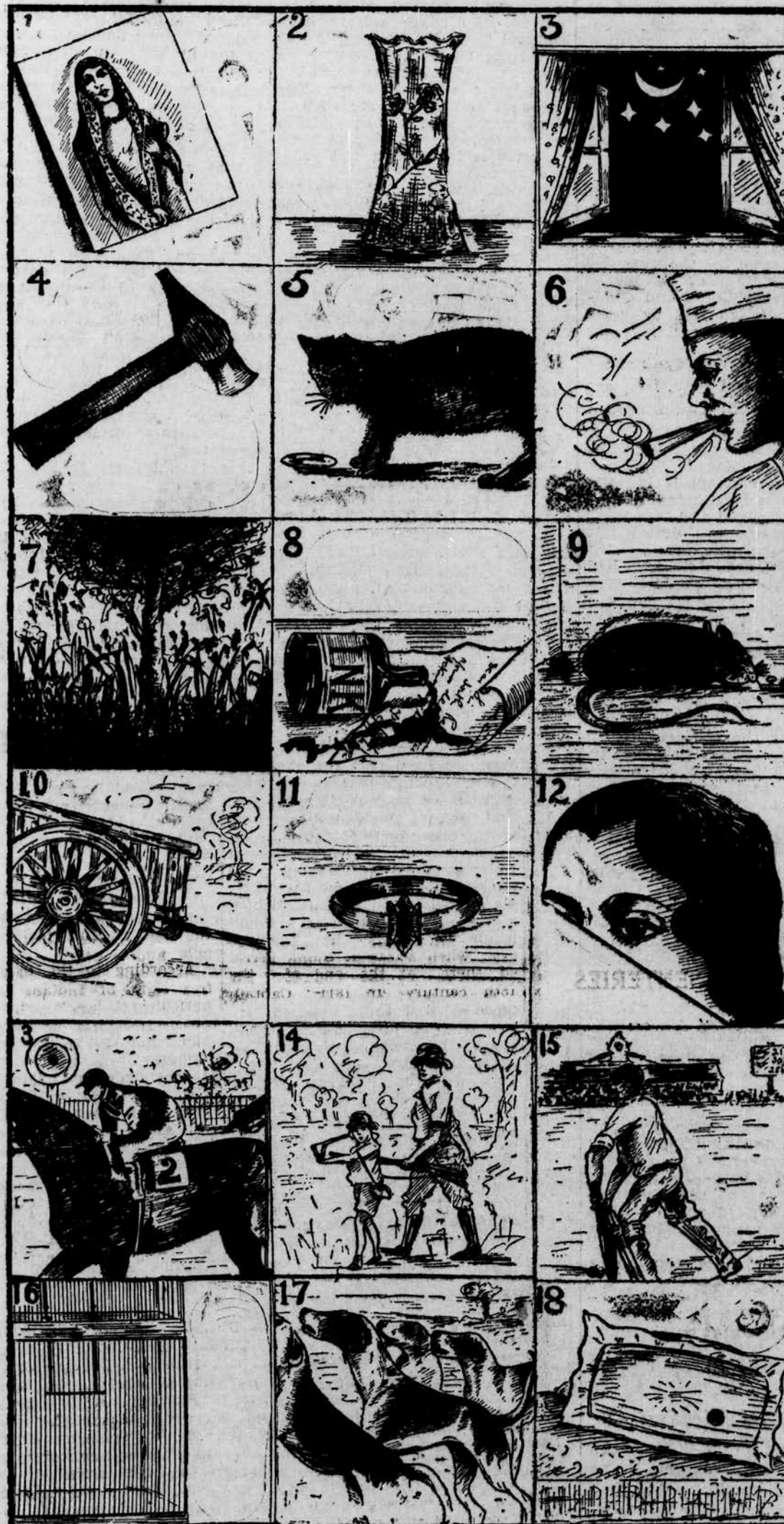
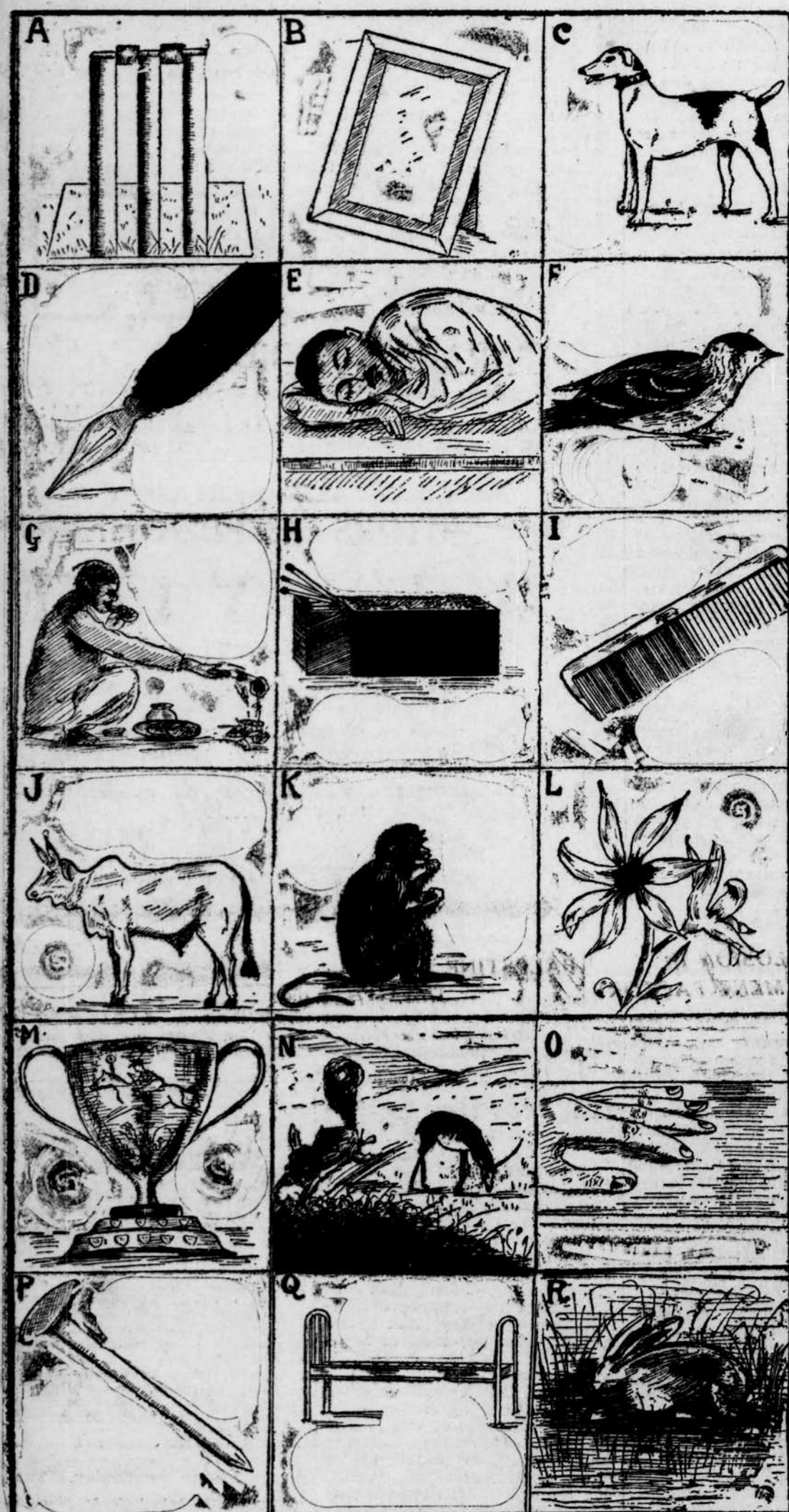
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Combination Competition is very simple and interesting. Each of the eighteen illustrations on the left has some connection or link with one of the illustrations on the right. For instance PICTURE J on the left (bull) has a corresponding picture NUMBER 10 (Cart) on the right. You have, therefore, to fill No. 10 against No. J in the Coupon.

RULES.

- After you have selected the right Combination of illustrations, enter only the NUMBER of the picture on the right against the corresponding letter (A, B, C, ...) printed in the Coupon. Do not enter the name of the picture in words.
- When you have filled in all the numbers, write your name and address in full, enclose eight annas in stamps—preferably half anna and one anna stamps—and post your entries to

THE COMPETITION MANAGER,
POST BOX NO. 706, BOMBAY.

- Entries by registered post, must be sent to our office address, Red House, 140 Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort, Bombay.
- Each cover must bear the name and address of the competition, stating the number of entries enclosed.
- Competitors may submit any number of entries, provided a separate entrance fee of EIGHT ANNAS is enclosed for each entry. A competitor, however, cannot win more than one prize in this competition.
- Local competitors may, if they so wish, hand in their entries personally and obtain a receipt for the same, paying cash on week days from 11 a.m. to 6 p.m.
- Insufficient entrance fee enclosed with entries will disqualify the competitors submitting such.
- All entries must be received in this office by the last post on 25th July 1934 closing date. Any entry received after this date will not be included in the Competition.
- Corrections or mutilations of entries will disqualify the competitor.
- In case of ties, the Management reserves the right to distribute the prize money among the winning competitors in any manner.
- All Competitors enter this competition on the distinct understanding that the Competition Manager's decision is final and legally binding in all matters pertaining to this competition, and no correspondence will be entered into.
- This is a combined Competition of the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE," the "BOMBAY SENTINEL" and the "BOMBAY SAMACHAR." The prizes will be announced on the 2nd August 1934.

CLOSING DATE 25TH JULY 1934

PROTEST AGAINST CUSTOMS CORDON.

Bombay's Alleged Jealousy

(From Our Correspondent)

RAJKOT, July 7.
Under the auspices of Kathiwar Chamber of Commerce, a public meeting of the citizens both of Rajkot proper and civil station was held in Sir Lakhaji Raj Smarak Hall, yesterday evening, to raise a storm of protest against the re-imposition of Viramgam Customs' Cordon and the search of every Kathiwar train passenger from 1st inst. after a lapse of seventeen years with Mr. P. D. Chudgar, Bar-at-Law, presiding.

Despite heavy rainfall when most of the educational institutions had to be closed for the afternoon session, the meeting was attended by a very large number of people representing every shade of opinion. Prominent among those who addressed the meeting were, Mr. R. V. Patvari, ex-Dewan of Palanpur, Gondal and Morvi, Mr. K. M. Parekh, the president of the State's Representative Assembly and Messrs. Marfani, Mohanlal Mandal and Vithalji Kakkad.

Mr. Patvari referred to the Customs Act of 1885, 1870 and 1879, and the Viceroyalty of Lord Curzon when in 1902, this Cordon was imposed for the first time.

Excitement ran high when he was followed by Mr. Parekh. He referred to the two meetings of Kathiwar Princes and their representations on one hand and the Government representatives on the other hand at Mount Abu, both in 1917 and 1927, when the former took objection to rule No. 7 of holding annual inspection of the accounts of Customs' dues on that parts by a certified Government Inspector which was finally withdrawn by the Government of India. Tracing the history of Marine trade of Kathiwar of the last 3 hundred years, he remarked that Bombay merchants are being fed at the expense of Kathiwar and that there is nothing wrong if Kathiwar were to regain its old trade so long as the States continue to observe the terms laid down by the Government. It is Bombay that has dragged the Kathiwar trade and not the latter.

QUESTION OF REBATE
Referring to the question of rebate he emphasised that if the Government of India, had such positive proofs of rebate, they would have surely taken steps against such individual states.

The president in his remarks was eloquent. He urged the Government to supply the grounds for the reimposition of such cordon. He characterised of this search as unworthy of a civilized Government. Is it that the Government has no power to impose its will on the Princes or are the Princes of sterner stuff as would not yield to Paramount power? Whatever may be, why on earth, should such a system continue and only Kathiwaris should be subjected to the rigour of such a search? Is every Kathiwar, a rogue, a dacoit or a high-way robber?

He stressed that, behind it, are the activities of Messrs. Karanjia and Mody of Bombay who no longer bear to see the Kathiwar trade's revival. Referring to the fall of Imperial dues by 2 crores or so, he remarked that there are other reasons than this and that the Bombay merchants who, all this while, enjoyed fat profits look upon with jealousy on Kathiwaris. They could only know it if they had been Kathiwaris themselves and subjected to this search. Government of India have sources enough to make up this deficit.

IN DEFENCE OF BHAVNAGAR
He referred to his meeting at Delhi with Mr. Mody when the latter condemned the means adopted by Bhavnagar for the trade's prosperity. He pointed out that so far, Bhavnagar has done nothing wrong to merit this condemnation. "Where is the wrong if Bhavnagar grants all Banking facilities to the importers and charges them least railway fares as laid down by Railway Board," he concluded.

The meeting unanimously adopted 6 resolutions: (1) Condemning this search at Viramgam; (2) reaching an amicable settlement between maritime states of the province and the Government; (3) giving every form of co-operation to the Government in dealing with cases of smuggling; (4) calling an early meeting of all influential people of the province; (5) appointing an influential committee to carry on this agitation by all constitutional means, of press, platform and even legislatures; and (6) authorising the president to send all the resolutions to all the concerned.

ENTRY COUPON

No. of Illustration (Left)	No. of Illustration (Right)
A	
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DRINK "R" RUM DAILY FOR VIGOROUS HEALTH

Will Govt. Remove Ban On Ex-C. D. Prisoners?

Congress Board Optimistic About Success In Forth-Coming Elections

CALCUTTA, July 10. The following press note has been issued by the Congress Parliamentary Board Secretariat:— "Increasing activities in connection with the forthcoming elections are reported from various provinces. Although the province has been ravaged by flood and the people are suffering intensely, Assam reports encouraging response.

PRETTY ENTHUSIASTIC

"As a result of his tour in Madras, Mr. Bhulabhai Desai is confident that Madras is pretty enthusiastic over the matter and Congressmen would come out victorious.

"Needless to say that Maharashtra and the Central Provinces are as alert as ever and report excellent response.

"The public may be interested to hear what the Congress Parliamentary Board have been doing in connection with removal of legal ban-existing on the Congressmen who went to jail from

standing as candidates to Legislative Elections. The matter has been formally raised by Utkal Congress Committee which mentions the case of Nilkanth Das. Many pointed out this disability as a general rule all over the country. So far as known at the present moment, the Government are considering the matter.

WILL PROVINCES RESPOND?

"So far only two provinces have nominated their members to co-opt with the Select Committee of the Congress Parliamentary Board for selecting candidates. Assam has nominated Messrs. Harikrishna Das, Omeo Kumar Das and Jadav Chandra Chahla while Bihar's representatives are Mr. Anugrah Narain Sinha, Dr. Syed Mahmud, and Mr. Ramdayal Sinha. Other provinces are requested to nominate three representatives each and report to this office, 36 Wellington Street, Calcutta, without delay."—United Press.

OBJECTIONABLE FEATURES OF BILL

(Continued from page 1.)

nationals calculated to lead to the ultimate elimination of Indians from that part of the world."

INDIA'S LEAD IN TRADE.

Sir Feroze Sethna said:—

Indians have had a connection with Zanzibar for ages past. Indian trade has flourished from very early times along the East coast of Africa as far as Zanzibar. It is claimed that in the first century after Christ Indian ships sailed across the Arabian Sea carrying Indian merchandise to Mombassa and Zanzibar and carrying back African produce to Cochin, Calicut and Surat. Indians were a flourishing community in Zanzibar even when Vasco-de-Gama arrived there at the end of the 15th century. In 1811 Captain Smee of East India Company reported that there was a considerable interchange of goods between Zanzibar and the various ports of the Bombay coast. Colonel Rigby reported in 1890 that all the shops in Zanzibar belonged to Indians. Sir John Kirk who was the Agent and Consul-General at Zanzibar for the long period of 21 years from 1868 to 1887 stated in his evidence before the Sandham Committee that the whole trade of Zanzibar was in the hands of Indian merchants when he went out there in 1866 and he went on to say that but for the Indians the British would not have had a place in the Island.

CHURCHILL'S CHAMPIONSHIP.

A far greater authority has borne testimony to Indian enterprise in this Island. Mr. Winston Churchill who at the present time has not a good word to say about India and the Indians in his book entitled "My African Trip" published years ago as follows:—

"It is the Indian banker who supplies perhaps the larger part of the capital yet available for business and to whom the white settlers have not hesitated to turn for financial aid. The Indian was here long before the first British Officer—Is it possible for any Government with a scrap of respect for honest dealing between man and man to embark on a policy of deliberately squeezing out the natives of India from regions in which he has established himself under every security of public faith."

And this we understand is exactly what is now proposed to be done by the authorities in Zanzibar. At present the number of British traders there is practically nil whereas the control of trade in Mombassa is generally in their hands and it is quite possible that the new legislation is introduced with a view to divert the Zanzibar trade from Indian to British firms. If the new legislation is meant to befriend the Arab and the African why may we ask is it proposed to help the Arab and harm the Indian for the African alone is the native of the soil while the Arab like the Indian has come over from his own country and he came over much later than the Indian.

UNDER BOMBAY COMMAND The Bombay High Court was

the Court of Appeal for Zanzibar up to 1914. Even to-day Indian currency is used in Zanzibar. The military in Zanzibar were under the Bombay command until a few years ago. I give these details to show that the connection of India and Indians with Zanzibar cannot be suddenly torn asunder as is evidently intended to be done. According to the 1931 census there are 15,246 Indians resident in Zanzibar of whom 60 per cent are permanent settlers.

FEATURES OF BILLS.

He then proceeded to refer to the objectionable features of the bills, and said:—

According to the first Bill the free right of Indians to acquire agricultural land is being taken away and that in spite of the fact that the Indian settler in Zanzibar is as old as the Arab, if not older. By Clause 4 of the same Bill the permanent alienation of the land by an Arab or an African to a person not being an Arab or an African requires for its validity the sanction of the British Resident.

NOT GROWERS BUT GABBERS?

Coming to the second bill I have already told you how Mr. Wiggins has described it not as Clove Growers Association but of Clove Grabbers Association and what is proposed is that a license fee of Rs. 5,000/0 be levied on any one who wants to be an exporter, which is made prohibitive to keep out the Indian.

The next bill is in regard to preventing adulteration of produce in regard to which they have given unprecedented power to the authorities.

The fourth and last bill lays down that Indian merchants must get their exports inspected, graded and branded by the authorities. This is also done at present, but at only one place viz the Customs Office. Under the new bill Government officials can compel merchants to bring their stocks wherever they like which must involve great hardship and considerable expense.

FRIENDLY ARABS.

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu seconded the resolution and spoke from her personal knowledge, acquaintance and friendship of the Indian community in Zanzibar, that they were held in great affection and confidence by the Arabs and also H. H. the Sultan of Zanzibar. The present move to oust Indians was by the Britishers who wanted more revenue and expansion of their own interests. She urged Indians to assure their brethren in Zanzibar that they would agitate and fight for their culture, their trade and their responsibilities in India.

Mr. H. A. Lalji supported the proposition and said Indians had settled down in Zanzibar for the last 500 years and if the Britishers attempted to oust them from Zanzibar, they should be told that Indians would not tolerate that move.

Mr. A. D. Shroff and Mr. L. R. Tairse further supported the proposition which being put to vote was carried unanimously.

APPEAL TO INDIA GOVT.

Sir Cowasji Jehangir (Jr.) then moved:—

"This meeting appeals to the

MAHASABHA RAISES BOGEY

"Tall Talk" Of Muslim Raj And Hindu Migration From Sind!

KARACHI, July 10. In a statement to the press the Sind Hindu Sabha urges the Hindus of Sind to support the candidate who stands with the Hindu Sabha ticket for the Assembly and says, Congressmen have developed slave-mentality. Notwithstanding the tall talk of independence the Congress has become slavish to Muslims and is out to placate them at all costs. Muslims take the fullest advantage of this attitude of the Congress which is its greatest weakness. If Sind is separated, Muslims who form 72 per cent of the population will rule for all times. Resulting in the substitution of the benign British Raj by Muslim Raj, necessitating in Hindus like Hugenots migrating to lands where they can live with honour and self-respect.

—A.P. Special.

WILL GOVT. PROTECT FILM INDUSTRY?

Mr. Jadhav To Elicit Information In Assembly

Mr. B. V. Jadhav, M.L.A. was entered to-day at Mongin's on Tuesday evening by the Motion Picture Society of India at which the Representatives of the industry concerned in production and distribution were present. The company conversed for over an hour on various matters affecting the motion picture industry of India. Mr. Jadhav was glad to make the acquaintance of the representatives of the industry and assured that as Secretary of the Film Group he would try his best in the forthcoming Simla session of the Assembly to further the interests of the Indian film industry.

It is understood that Mr. Jadhav proposes to ask a number of interpellations in the Assembly in order to elicit information regarding the attitude of Government on various matters connected with the film industry.

NO EXPLOSION IN CEMENT FACTORY

A. P. Corrects Dera Ismail Khan Telegram

Associated Press regrets that the telegram emanating from Dera Ismail Khan on July 7th and reporting an explosion in the Wah Cement Factory, in which seven labourers were said to have been killed, is incorrect.

In this connection the manager of the Wah Cement Factory wires: "No explosion of any description has ever taken place in the Wah Cement Factory, or any concern connected with this. The explosion took place in a gun powder factory near Hasnabad on 14/4 last, and was also wrongly reported at the time to have taken place in the Cement Factory."

Government of India to open negotiations on this matter immediately with the Government of Zanzibar and the Colonial Office for the purpose of protecting and safeguarding the legitimate interests and rights of Indians and to secure the repeal of these laws.

This meeting expresses its strong and fervent hope that the Government of India will not fail to secure the "pro tem" suspension of these laws while the negotiations are going on."

LET CABINET ACT.

Sir Cowasji said Zanzibar was not a self governing dominion but a British colony and therefore directly under the British cabinet. The British cabinet direct the Resident at Zanzibar to withhold the new legislation if they so desired. He therefore urged Indians of all shades of political opinion to unite together and send a strong protest to the British Cabinet against the new legislation.

Mr. K. Natrajan seconded the proposition and said he did not believe that the Resident of Zanzibar would enact law without the knowledge of the British cabinet.

Mr. Mavji Govindji Seth and Mr. D. P. Tata supported the proposition and it was carried unanimously.

On the motion of Sir Cowasji Jehangir it was resolved to send copies of resolutions to the Government of India and the British cabinet. The meeting terminated with a vote of thanks to the chairman proposed by Mrs. K. M. Munshi.

That is what I was—A Complete Wreck

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PALESTINE DEPUTATION

Shaukat Ali's Hopes

On the eve of his departure to Palestine, in connection with the Jewish Question, Maulana Abdul Qadir Badayuni of Delhi addressed a well-attended public meeting of Muslims in the Nagpada Neighbourhood House on Tuesday night. Maulana Shaukat Ali presided. The meeting passed a resolution expressing its confidence in Maulana Abdul Qadir to represent Indian Muslims views on the Palestine Question, before the Muslims of other countries, and to urge them to take concerted action. Maulana Abdul Qadir said that he would explore all possible avenues to solve the Palestine question.

Maulana Shaukat Ali expressed the hope that H. E. the Viceroy (Lord Willingdon) now in England would impress upon the authorities there, the gravity with which the Muslims of India viewed this question. The Maulana also emphasised the urgency for the early settlement of this vexatious question, which, he said, had created "bad-blood" among two ancient races.

In conclusion the Maulana thanked Maulana Abdul Qadir for undertaking so arduous a task and on behalf of the Muslims of India he wished him all success.

Before the meeting terminated several others also addressed it.

RELIEF TO FLOOD-AFFECTED AREAS

CALCUTTA, July 10. It is understood that the Bengal Government is making grants for the relief of flood affected areas in the districts of Mymensingh and Tipperah and have already sanctioned over a lakh of rupees for agricultural loan and six thousand for gratuitous relief on those two districts.

Samadish Roy undertrial prisoner in the Birbhum conspiracy case who escaped from Rampur Hat jail about a week back has been re-arrested at his village home in Birbhum District.—A.P.

ASSAM GOVT'S HELP TO RELIEF FUND

GAUHATI, July 10. The Assam Government has authorised all officials to spend whatever they consider necessary to afford relief to sufferers from flood.—A.P.

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TO-NIGHT: 6-30 and 10 p.m.

MUNSHI SHOCKED BY NEWS

"Difficult To Bear Strain Of Fast" Exhausted As Gandhiji Is

BOMBAY, July 10. In an interview to the "United Press" in connection with Mahatma Gandhi's proposed fast Mr. K. M. Munshi said:—

"The news of Gandhiji's fast came to me as a shock. Exhausted with journey and work as he is, he will find it difficult to bear its strain. We can but humbly worship the spirit which prompts him to pay by self-inflicted suffering the price for the sins of supporters and opponents alike."

—United Press.

BENARES INVITES GANDHIJI

BENARES, July 8. A resolution inviting Mr. Gandhi to pay a visit to Kashi Nagari Pracharini Sabha (Hindi Literary Association) and also its Bharat Kala Bhavan on the occasion of his visit to Benares in the last week of July was passed unanimously on Saturday night at the managing committee of the Sabha.

It is stated that Gandhiji was once a member of the managing committee of the Sabha.—A.P.

Latest Commercial News

Further Rise Of 24 Points In N. Y. Cotton

BETTER SENTIMENT ON SMALL ACREAGE REPORT

Gold Steady But Silver Easy

GRAINS BETTER AND JUTES UNCHANGED

Bombay, July 10.

On Tuesday, the sterling-dollar and the sterling-franc cross-rates moved within a narrow range.

BETTER SENTIMENT IN NEW YORK COTTON.

Better sentiment prevailed in the New York Cotton Market on account of the smallness of the acreage. Now the weather factor is considered very important. Prices advanced on better Liverpool cables.

EASY TONE IN SILVER.

London gold price improved further but silver ruled easy.

CHICAGO GRAINS VERY STEADY.

Liverpool wheat ruled quiet but Chicago grains were very steady on account of bullish weather report.

TIN QUIET BUT RUBBER FIRM.

Tin was quiet but rubber ruled firm. Linseed was steady but Jute remained unchanged.

GILT-EDGED SECURITIES STRONG.

The London Stock Exchange was quiet but gilt-edged securities were strong.

COTTON

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

(October 1934)	
New York, July 10.	
Previous closing rate	12.39
Today's opening rate	12.49
Difference	+10
Today's closing rate	12.63
Difference	+14

BROACH EXPECTATION

July-August	Rs. 211-4
April-May	Rs. 220

LIVERPOOL COTTON

(October 1934)	
Liverpool, July 10.	
Previous closing rate	6.52
Today's opening rate	6.57
Difference	+0.05
Today's closing rate	6.56
Difference	-0.01

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET

Better sentiment prevailed over the cotton market to-day which opened with a gain of 10 points at 12.49 for October. The smallness of the acreage continues to have a beneficial effect on the price of cotton and added to this is the weather factor which is now considered important. The market however advanced on better Liverpool cables and outside demand October recording 12.58 i.e. 19 points higher than the previous closing. At these levels speculative buying was met partially by realising and prices slightly declined but again advanced on local buying. The New York cotton market finally closed at 12.63 with a rise of 21 points.

NEW YORK COTTON

The following were the opening ranges:—
October (12.09/12.08) 12.49/12.48
December (12.21/12.21) 12.61/12.61
January (12.27/12.27) 12.69/12.69

LIVERPOOL COTTON

The following were the rates at 12.15 p.m.
American July (6.43) 6.65
American October (6.34) 6.57
Egyptian July (8.06) 8.21
Egyptian October (8.21) 8.36

BROACH COTTON

As New York cotton futures opened 10 points up, Broach A.M. was traded in at Rs. 217 at night and after declining to Rs. 216.12 it firmed up to Rs. 219 with New York futures 20 points up. Later it was quoted at Rs. 218 on account of profit-taking.

EXCHANGES

LONDON-NEW YORK CROSS RATE

Latest Quotations	
New York, July 10.	
Previous closing	5.03 7/8
Today's opening	5.03 3/4
Today's closing	5.04 1/8

I. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK.	
Previous closing	5.03 11/16
Today's opening	5.03 3/4
Today's closing	5.04 1/8
Difference	+0.09 7/16

FRANC RATE

Previous closing	76.40
Today's opening	76.40
Today's closing	76.40
Difference	unchanged.

LONDON EXCHANGES

London exchanges opened steady with the sterling dollar at 503 7/8 which later improved to 504 1/8. The sterling dollar cross-rate closed at 5.04 1/8. The Franc opened at 76.40 and remained steady at that rate.

LONDON SILVER

London, July 10.	
Last price	20 3/4
Today's price	20 3/4
Forward	20 7/8, 20 11/16.

LONDON GOLD

London, July 10.	
Gold (25-17-11 1/2)	26-18-0 1/2

BULLION

London, July 10.	
Influx (261000) £1000	
Withdrawal (nil) nil	
Silver (20 3/4)	20 9 1/16.
Gold per ounce (25-17-11 1/2)	26-18-0 1/2.

DISCOUNTS

London, July 10.	
3 months 7/8 to 15/16 p.c.	7/8 to 15/16 p.c.
4 months 15/16 to 1 p.c.	15/16 to 1 p.c.
6 months 1 1/16 to 1 1/8 p.c.	1 1/16 to 1 1/8 p.c.

CROSS RATES

London, July 10.	
London on Bombay (1-6 1/16)	1-6 1/16
Paris on Bombay (5-7 3/8)	5-7 1/2
New York on Bombay (38-00)	38-00
Berlin on Bombay (6-35 3/8)	0-95 1/2
London on Milan (38-78)	38-75
London on Shanghai (1-4 1/4)	1-4 1/4
London on Kobe (1-2 7/32)	1-2 7/32

BOMBAY BULLION

The silver market was quiet but steady. Prices opened at Rs. 37.9, 37.9 and 37/10 and slightly declined on easy Shanghai exchanges and unfavourable London advices. Late at night first and second settlements were quoted at Rs. 37/8 and 37/9. Gold opened at Rs. 34 1/2, 34 1/2 and 34 1/2 and moved with very narrow fluctuations, but later declined by 1/2 anna on an improvement in the sterling dollar rate.

COMMODITIES

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, July 10.
The Liverpool wheat market opened quiet at almost unchanged prices at 39 7/8 for October and 62 for December. Some business was done at these levels.

Chicago, July 10.
Prices on the Chicago wheat market opened slightly better to-day at 86 3/4 for July and 88 for Sept. and advanced on bullish weather reports and commission houses buying.

Chicago, July 10.
Chicago oats opened steady at 42 1/8 for September. Restricted business passed through.
Rye was quoted at 67 for July. The undertone was quiet but steady.

LONDON MARKETS

The following were the rates at 5-30 p.m. in the London Markets.

METALS.

Tin (2290 1/2 buyers 2290 5/8 sellers) 2290 1/2 buyers 2290 1/2 sellers quiet.
Lead 210 11/16 buyers 210 3/4 sellers 210 11/16 buyers 210 3/4 sellers quiet.
Electrolytic Copper (233 1/2 to 234) 232 1/2 to 233
Glasgow Iron (70) 70

TEA

Indian Pekoe (1-1 1/2) 1-0
Indian Pekoe higher (1-4) 1-2
Ceylon Pekoe (1-0 1/4) 1-0 1/2
Ceylon Pekoe higher (1-6) 1-6

JUTE

Crop July-Aug. (214 5/8) 214 5/8 sellers
Dundee August (217 1/4) 217 1/4 sellers
Lightening August (216 sellers) 216 sellers.

RUBBER

Spot (7 1/16) 7 1/16 paid and buyers Oct-Dec. (7 1/4) 7 3/8 paid and value

LINSEED

Linseed Bombay July-Aug (212) 212 sellers
Linseed Calcutta July-Aug (211 5/8) 211 11/16 sellers
Linseed La Plata July-Aug (210) 210 1/4 sellers
Rapeseed Toria July-Aug (210) 210 1/8 sellers.

WOOL SALES

Liverpool, July 10.
In Wool sales competition was negligible and very quiet.
Greasy inferior to average.
Lower (0-4 1/2) 0-4 1/2
Higher (1-6 1/2) 1-4
Sorted inferior to average.
Lower (0-7) 0-6 1/2
Higher (2-0) 1-11 1/2

JUTE SHARES

UNCHANGED

Enquiry For Rubber Shares

CALCUTTA, July 10.

Jute shares remained unchanged at about yesterday's prices, but slightly more business was reported. In coals there was no change. Tea was steady. In the miscellaneous a fair number of transactions were reported with some enquiry for rubber shares. Securities were steady. Following were the closing quotations:—
Securities 1 1/2 per cent paper 89/4
3 1/2 per cent loan 194/30 99/2; 4 per cent loan 196/70 104/14; 5 per cent loan 193/105 114; 5 per cent loan 193/14 108 11/16; 5 per cent loan 195/35 117; 5 per cent loan 194/45 109/14; 4 per cent Punjab Bonds 194/105 114; 5 per cent U. P. Bonds 194/110 110 small lot.
Bank—Imperial County 340 small odd lot.
Railways:—Ahmadpur Katwa 80 small odd lot; Chaparmukh Silghat Light 82/8 small lot.
Cotton:—Cawnpore Textiles 2/11; New Victoria pref 4/4.
Coals:—Bengal 28; Burra 13/2.
Jutes:—Admanjee pref. 118; Anglo India 377 small lot; Bally pref 122; Belvedere 358 small lot; Candeanon pref 141; Clive 28/15; Hooghly pref 18; Howrah 31/2; Howrah 7 per cent pref 14; Hukamchand 14/2; Kanwarhally 55; Kankarrah 47/8 small lot; Kelvin 547 small lot; Kinnison 639 small lot; Lethian pref 137; Naitahi 400 small lot; National 23; Orient 308/8; Presidency 5/15; Reliance 73; Standard 322 small lot.
Miscellaneous:—Burma Corporation 8/10; Bengal potteries 4/8; Frank Ross 2/4 small lot; Dacca Electric 16/12; Ex Div. small lot; Burn and Co. ord 200 small lot; Burn and Co. 6 per cent pref 107 small lot; Bengal Iron 3/9; Indian Iron and Steel 5/10; Indian Standard wagon ord 42; Saran Engineering 8/8 small lot; Associated hotels pref 80 small lot; Calcutta Trans ord 17 small lot; Industrial Investment Trust 25; Industrial Investment Trust paid up 2 premium; Spencer and Co 8 1/2 per cent "B" pref 11/4; British Ceylon Corporation pref 5/8.
Rubber shares:—Kempas 2 points 65 cts. Kedah 3 points 17 1/2 cts. New Serendah 2 point 40 cts. Pajam 2 point 12 1/2 cts.
Sugar:—Cawnpore ord 31/4 small lot; New Savan 12/12; Samastipur 9/8.
Teas:—Batoli 6/8; Bishnauth 32/4; East India 11/4; Nattikihira 27/12; Tezpur pref 12.

DEMAND BROADENED ON THE STOCK EXCHANGE

INTEREST CHIEFLY CENTRED IN GILT-EDGEDS AND HOMERAILS

Rubber Firm On Outside Buying

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, July 10.

On the Stock Exchange although the demand broadened and the general tone improved, interest again was chiefly centred in gilt-edged securities and homerails which further strengthened substantially.

In Commodities, rubber again advanced on good outside buying and absence of sellers.

INDIAN STERLING LOAN

London, July 10.
The 3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan closed to-day at 232 5/8

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, July 10.
The markets generally were quiet but the tendency was generally good. Gilt-edgeds were very firm. Industrials in general were steady, but business was restricted.

BRITISH FUNDS

3 1/2 per cent Consols (280) 280 3/8
1/2 per cent Government Loan (2104 1/2) 2104 3/4
4 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (2110 3/8) 2110 3/8
4 per cent Funding Loan (2114 1/2) 2114 7/8
6 1/2 per cent War Loan (2103 7/8) 2104
4 per cent Victory Bonds (2113) 2113 1/8

INDUSTRIALS

Brazilian Traction (dol 8 3/4) dol 8 3/4
International Holding (dol 1 5/8) dol 1 5/8
Hydro Electric (dol 5 1/4) dol 5
Musical Industries (28-3) 28-3
Muschina Johnson (41-3) 41-3
Imperial Chemical (35-7 1/2) 35-7 1/2
Imperial Chemical Ordinary (8-9) 8-9
Woolworth New Ord (103-1 1/2) 103-6
Swedish Match (7-9 7/8) 7-9
Dunlop Rubber (44-9) 45-3
University Ordinary (21-7 1/2) 21-7
Ford Motors (27-0) 27-0
Cables and Wireless (27 1/4) 27 1/4
British American Tobacco (117-6) 117-6
Camera 'A' (27 3/4) 27 3/4
Imperial Tobacco Ord (125-9) 125-9
P and O S N Co Deid (17-6) 17-6
Diapers (20-3 ex div.) 20-3
Bredrud Dryers (12-3) 12-3
British Celanese (12-6) 12-1 1/2
J and P Coates Ordinary (63-6) 63-6
Courtauld Ordinary (30-10 1/2) 30-10 1/2
Fine Cotton Spinners (9-10 1/2) 9-6
Wickers Ltd Ordinary (11-0) 11-0
Inter Nickels (25 5/8) 25 5/8
Bengal Iron and Steel (5-0) 5-0
Tata Iron and Steel (210 1/2) 210 1/2

INDIAN LOANS

London, July 10.
3 per cent Indian Stock (279 1/4) 279 5/8
3 1/2 per cent Indian Stock (292 1/4) 292 1/2
4 1/2 per cent Indian Stock 1930-35 (2111 3/4) 2112
4 1/2 per cent Indian Stock 1938-68 (2113) 2113
3 1/2 per cent New Indian (1954-59) (209 1/4) 209 1/4
5 per cent Indian 1942/47 (211 3/4) 212

AUSTRALIAN LOANS.

5 per cent Australian Loan (2107 7/8) 2107 7/8

TEA SHARES.

Assam Company (27-6) 27-6
Empire of India and Ceylon (35-6) 35-6
Donars Tea (62-6) 61-3

JUTES SHARES.

Barnagore (11) 11

RUBBER SHARES.

Anglo Dutch Rubber (25-9) 25-9
Gula Kelampong (23-9) 23-0
Rubber Plant Inv Trust (31-3) 31-9

MINING SHARES.

Nandynagar (66-0) 66-0
Barma Corporation (12-0) 12-0
Rio Tinto (22-4 1/2) 23-0
East Rand Proprietary (46-6) 48-9
Rand Mines (137-6) 140-3
Venezuela (12-1 1/2) 12-1 1/2
Anglo Persian (47-4) 47-6
Barma Oil (76-0) 77-3
Mexican Eagle (8-1 1/2) 8-1 1/2
Shell Transport (47-6) 48-9
Royal Dutch (220 5/8) 220 5/8

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, July 10.
The following were the opening rates on the New York Stock Exchange.

General Motors (dol 32) dol 31 3/4
Anacosta Copper Mining (dol 14 1/2) dol 14 1/8
U S Steel Common (dol 39 5/8) dol 39 1/2
U S Steel Preference (dol 85 1/8) dol 84 1/2

Bulls On Top In Cotton Market

Bureau Report Causes Sharp Rise: Weather Will Make Or Mar Crop

From Our Market Reporter

Bombay, July 10.

On Monday the crop report of the U. S. Agricultural Department issued the acreage report showing 280,240,000 acres under cotton cultivation. This is about one million acres less than the average expectation of the cotton trade.

After the publication of the report there was heavy short covering in New York. Liverpool and Bombay cotton markets which resulted in a sharp rise in prices.

At present weather in Texas continues unfavourable owing to excessive heat but so far actual damage to the crop is small.

BULLS LESS AGGRESSIVE.

Absence of rain in the month of June has very little effect as there remains enough time for the crop to recover during July and August months.

On this belief at the moment there is less aggressive bull support but all the same professional operators are keenly watching weather developments. Texas as a rule promises less but does much, because absence of rain during growing period, makes the root of cotton plant to go down and save it from evil effects during summer months.

If there are good rains within a fortnight, there will be considerable improvement in the yield.

"WHITE PAPER IS HALTER ROUND YOUR NECK

Bhulabhai Clarifies Issues Before Coming Election

MADURA, July 6.

Mr. Bhulabhai Desai, General Secretary of the Congress Parliamentary Board, made a spirited appeal to the public of Madura to support Congress candidates, at a public meeting held last evening at the Tilak Square.

Most of them were aware, the speaker, said, of the course of progress of the struggle for freedom in all countries. It was not necessary to narrate the same in this country. But it was because of the situation in which the country found itself to-day that he had an excuse of delivering his message. While therefore fully admiring their courage and enthusiasm to continue the struggle up to the very last day he asked them to receive the message in the name of the great national institution to which all of them belonged.

MAHATMA'S DECISION.

After referring to the Poona decisions and the subsequent events the speaker said that while touring in Bihar, Mahatma Gandhi had been thinking of the present situation of the country and it occurred to him that the time had arrived to stop drawing upon the reserve of energy of the nation. The very language used by him indicated that in so far as he could rely upon the great resources of the moral bank of the enthusiasm of the people of India for freedom, he never had the smallest doubt, suspicion or hesitation, and like a wise general thought it right to conserve it rather than spend it on the present occasion. With the approval of the All-India Congress Committee it had now been decided that the Congress should contest the elections to the next Assembly on two important issues which would test the faith of the people either in the Government or in their own representatives.

HALTER ROUND NECK.

The claim of the Government was that the Constitution which the Government was about to frame for the Government of India, the document usually called the White Paper, as well as the policy which the Government pursued in the days of the Satyagraha movement had the support of the bulk of the Indian people. That claim was asserted only a week ago by Lord Willingdon, while being presented with the freedom of the City of Edinburgh. Attempts had been made to make the rest of the world believe that while to them Englishmen, the freedom of their land and the freedom of their cities was worth their lives, their resources and worth everything, all that India desired was peace.

"I am obliged to tell you," Mr. Bhulabhai Desai continued, "that in so far as the Constitution contained in the White Paper is concerned, you may take it on a rough estimate of it, that it will place you in a worse position so far as political freedom is concerned than the present constitution in which we find ourselves. The first reason is that you will have a great halter round your neck in the shape of the Princes of India as part of the new Federal Constitution so that you have no chance of movement. They are said to be a 'controlling' but in our language a dragging effect on any progress that you might otherwise have made. For the second thing, the Princes claim that they had already contributed sufficiently by cession of territory to Britain and otherwise made payments, that, so far as the expenditure for the maintaining of the Federation was concerned, the major portion of it must be borne by the British Indian provinces. In the third place they give the least degree of power over your financial affairs. The scheme is bound to be more expensive and you cannot bear a single pie of taxes. In the next place so far as the Army is concerned, you shall have nothing to say about it. It will be entirely in the power of the Governor-General. The effect of this will be that even if the revenues of the land will still be in their hands to spend, your army will still continue for the benefit of the protection of the great Imperial fabric of Britain. Foreign affairs or

"Besides this there is one more issue to which I want to invite your attention in so far as the present movement is concerned. And it is this. During the last few years Congress has been putting forward a method by which we might be able to devise a constitution acceptable to the people of India and it is suggested that perhaps following earlier precedents, if honestly carried out, a Round Table Conference might be a good solution. It is now perfectly clear that the Government, meant one thing by the Round Table Conference which was entirely different to what we meant by the Round Table Conference. They called it to men of their own selection whereas what we desired was that the representatives of the country should meet the representatives of His Majesty's Government with a view to frame a constitution.

"For this purpose the Congress wanted to gather strength so that they may frame a constitution which will be acceptable to the people and the British Government. The issue on which they were going to fight was whether the future Government of India should be formed by a Constituent Assembly and in making that demand I wish to make it plain that this is neither theoretical nor chimerical nor distant nor unknown to history nor unknown to international law. It was a matter which had been accepted and applied, times without number even when the power of Parliament was accepted in the form of a Parliamentary legislation. It was by the answer to these two questions that they, the people of India, would be judged by themselves and the world."

TEST FOR INDIAN

Mr. Desai concluding made the following fervent appeal: "My appeal to you all, ladies and gentlemen, is this: In so far as our country is concerned we have always missed, at all events except during the last fifteen years, the true issue before all subjects races of the world. The great issue before the subject races of the world is whether they wish to continue to be in the same state. It is not so much a question so far as we are concerned of moral rights. For we desire no extension, no encroachment, no expansion.

PERMANENT EFFECT ON THE YIELD.

REAL WEATHER MARKET.
It will be now a real weather market in cotton and daily fluctuations will be influenced by changes in weather. The American cotton crop starts with a small acreage and mild drought in Texas. A area similar to this year can make a maximum crop of 11 million bales while on the downward side, there is a record of 8 million bales. Present cotton prices discount a crop of 10 million bales.

JUPITER
GENERAL

Insurance Co., Ltd. has
its Head Office in Fort
Bombay.

J11

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHIROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1912

JUPITER
GENERAL

has branches and agen-
cies in principal towns
in India.

J12

BOMBAY WEDNESDAY, JULY 11, 1934

MAHATMA DECIDES TO FAST AGAIN

Ordeal To Begin On August 7

A Week's Penance For Alleged Rough Handling Of Sana- tanist Leader

KARACHI, July 10.

Gandhiji has decided to impose upon himself a fast for seven days commencing on August 7 as penance for the alleged rough handling of Sanatanist leader Pandit Lalnath at Ajmer by reformers who took out a procession in his honour.—A. P.

Karachi Girls Shower Rings And Bangles On Mahatma

KARACHI, July 10.

Mahatma Gandhi figured in an impressive gathering this morning when he unveiled the portrait of the late Mr. Vithalbhai Patel at the D. J. Sind College. The Hall was packed to its full capacity and the galleries also were overcrowded.

At the conclusion of Gandhiji's address lady-students of the College showered rings and bangles on him. Many of these were auctioned and fetched a considerable amount.

The students at the outset presented a purse of about Rs. 1,000 towards the Harijan Fund.

Gandhiji looked much refreshed after the day of silence and his voice was audible in the farthest corner of the Hall.

Principal Butani in asking Gandhiji to perform the unveiling ceremony said that they had met there to perpetuate the memory of one of India's greatest men.

Mahatma in the course of his address said that the first quality students must possess was humility and simplicity. By passing examinations they would not attain their end. A man's intellect should not be used for earning his own livelihood only. That education should be utilised for money-making was a sign of past age.

Advice To Bridegrooms.

Recalling the days when he first came to Sind, Gandhiji narrated how he mistook Sindhi girls for Parsis, but later he learnt that they were 'Amils' who copied European style. Making a passing reference to the prevalence of the dowry system Gandhiji said that money thus gained by the bridegrooms would be better utilised for the services of Harijans than for the costly education at Oxford.

Gandhiji advised the students to train themselves for service and mentioned that Doctor Datta from Lahore and a friend from Agra had telegraphed that students in their places were willing to serve the Harijan cause.

Concluding Gandhiji dilated at length on the social barriers, which made best among Harijans seek refuge from the orthodox persecution by resorting to costly European hotels, where alone they could command conveniences. He instanced the case of Dr. Ambedkar, who spent the little money he got as a member of the Bombay Legislative Council by staying in a costly European hotel in Poona.

Emulate His Example.

Paying a glowing tribute to Sjt. Vithalbhai's splendid sacrifices Gandhiji said that Patel has written his name in the scroll of history, both as a man and as a statesman. His work in the Bombay Corporation, the Bombay Legislative Council and the Assem-

bly was an example for young India to follow. They could derive inspiration from the lofty patriotism and utter selflessness as revealed in the striking episodes like Patel's visiting Harijans in the garb of a Sanyasi.

Appeal To Reason.

But it is necessary to emphasise the fact that the movement, purely religious does not admit violence on the part of reformers in spite of provocations. The movement can only succeed by appealing to reason and touching the hearts of opponents. This is possible only through the purity and penance reformers. After much searching of heart, I have therefore decided to impose upon myself a fast of seven days to commence on Tuesday noon (Aug. 7), i.e., two days after my reaching Wardha which I expect to do on Aug. 5 next. This is the least penance I can do for Pandit Lalnath and those Sanatanists whom he represents.

End Of Tour.

"God willing the Harijan tour will finish at Benares on Aug. 2." It is perhaps fitting that the end will be signalled through a penitential fast. May it cover all errors of omission and commission committed consciously or unconsciously by me and my co-workers. The movement cannot end with my fast. Let it open a new and cleaner chapter in this struggle for emancipation of nearly 50 million human beings from thralldom imposed in the sacred name of religion. Let it also be a warning to those who are in, or will join the movement that they must approach it with clean hands and hearts free from untruth, violence in thought word and deed.

"I hope no one will feel tempted to imitate the fast. The cause will be best served by greater dedication."—A. P. Special.

MAHATMA MEETS OLD FRIEND AT AJMER

(From Our Correspondent).

AJMER, July 7.

During his short stay at Ajmer Mahatma did many things already reported in the press. But the chief event that deserved wider publicity and that has been seriously omitted by the local reporters was that the Mahatma met Pandit Arjun Lal Sethi, the old but aggrieved Congressman of the Tilak school of thought.

Gandhiji actually went to his house and the sight was worth seeing when he was received by Mr. and Mrs. Sethi and profusely garlanded. He remained there for nearly half an hour joyfully chatting with Sethi's children, now and then cutting humorous jokes with his host and hostess. Mr. Makhmoor, which is chief-

MAHADEV AND MANIBEN

Arrive In Bombay After
Release From Belgaum
Jail

Mr. Mahadev Desai, Secretary to Mahatma Gandhi and Miss Maniben Patel daughter of Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, who were released from the Belgaum Jail, arrived in Bombay by the Madras Express on Tuesday morning.

They were received at the Victoria Terminus by a large number of friends and admirers. Mr. Mahadev Desai expressed his intention of joining Mahatma Gandhi immediately and resuming his work as Secretary and helping him in the Harijan campaign. He left for Ahmedabad 'en route' to Lahore last night.

Miss Maniben Patel is proceeding to see Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel in Nasik jail to ascertain the condition of his health.

B. J. Desai Returns

Mr. Bhulabhai J. Desai also arrived in Bombay on Tuesday morning after the completion of his tour in South India in connection with the Assembly election campaign of the Congress Parliamentary Board.

AMRITSAR TO GIVE PURSE TO MAHATMA

Dr. Satyapal Appeals For
Liberal Contributions

AMRITSAR, July 9.

A well-attended public meeting under the auspices of the Achhut Uthar Mandal was held in the Jallianwalla Bagh last night for collecting funds for the Gandhi Purse. Mr. Karam Chand was in the chair.

Doctor Satyapal, speaker of the evening delivered a long speech in course of which he narrated the various activities of Mahatma Gandhi, Pandit Malaviya and late Pandit Motilal who have rendered meritorious services to the Panjabis and appealed for liberal contributions.—United Press.

DON'T MAR FAIR NAME OF SANATAN DHARMA

LAHORE, July 8.

Mr. Jugal Kishore, Secretary, Sanatan Dharma Pratidinhi Sabha has issued the following appeal:

"Mahatma Gandhi is reaching Lahore on July 12 and in this connection I appeal to all Sanatanists of the Province to give him a befitting reception. Though we have got minor differences of opinion with the Mahatma and do not agree with some of the items of his Harijan programme, yet there would be no doubt as to the fact that the Mahatma has a real desire to uplift the Harijans and their welfare is his sole concern. We should all join him as far as possible in his sacred mission. I hear some persons are arranging black-flag demonstrations.

I do not know if there is any foundation for this rumour. I appeal to the Punjab Sanatanists to resist from such activities and not to mar the fair name of Sanatan Dharma.—United Press.

The Duke of York is making a satisfactory recovery from his poisoned hand, and on medical advice he will not be able to undertake any public engagements in the near future, as rest is considered essential to complete recovery.

ly responsible for this happy union between the two politicians of conflicting views really deserves congratulation.

Rajputana Congress is once more united and when Mr. Makhmoor congratulated Mahatma on his happy result the great man humorously said: "If it is disturbed again I shall hold you responsible and take all accounts from you."

MR. ANEY FOR ASSEMBLY

Berar Provincial Congress
Committee's Choice

AMRAOTI, July 10.

After 31 months, the Executive Body of the Berar Provincial Congress Committee met yesterday afternoon at Dr. Patwardhan's residence, formally.

Messrs. Veer Vamanrao Joshi, Harihar Rao Deshpande, S. V. Gokhale, P. D. Mulay, Shivajirao Patwardhan and Bhojraj from Amraoti; Messrs. Blyant, Cole, Ratilalji, Sugandhiji, Tapadia and Mrs. Durgabai Joshi from Akola; Dr. Parasnis and Mr. Motilalji Kela from Buldana district were present. Pandit Kanade Shastri expressed his inability to come, and informed his views by letter.

Mr. M. S. Aney who was very eagerly expected received an unexpected wire from Pandit Malaviya to start straight for Bombay and, therefore, could not attend the meeting of the Executive, his absence was extremely felt by every body.

THREE ISSUES ON AGENDA.
The Berar Executive began its meeting exactly at 3 p.m. Mr. Veer Vamanrao Joshi presiding.

There were three issues on the agenda, the most important being to recommend the names of suitable persons for candidature of the forthcoming election of the Assembly. This issue was unanimously decided, and the choice of the Executive fell on Loknayak M. S. Aney as the only candidate from Berar and none else.

Mr. Veer Vamanrao Joshi, Mr. Brijlal Blyant and Dr. Parasnis were selected for co-optation on the Congress Parliamentary Board.

The Berar Executive also formed a Provincial Parliamentary Propaganda Committee consisting of 12 members with Veer Vaman Rao as Chairman and Mr. Brijlal Blyant as Secretary.

The members from every district of this committee are authorised to form district Parliamentary Propaganda Committee in their respective districts.—United Press.

NAGPUR MILL OPENED AFTER 2 MONTHS

But Only 1,500 Out Of
6,500 Join Work

NAGPUR, July 10.

After a period of two months closure, the Empress Mills re-opened this morning with a view to start work but the response from the operatives was not satisfactory. According to the management 1,500 joined work out of a total working strength of 6,500. Police pickets were posted at the mill gates. Authorities are watching the situation.

A large number of strikers organised a red flag demonstration which passed in front of the mill gates. The mill management hope that more will join in a day or two. On the contrary, the strike leaders advised strikers not to resume till their demands were conceded at a meeting this morning.—A. P.

ELECTRIC DEPT. CRITICISED

Councillor Alleges Street
Lights Are Intentionally
Put Out

AMRITSAR, July 9.

The inefficiency of the Electric Department was the subject of much criticism and comment at the meeting of the local Municipality held this morning under the presidency of Sardar Santokh Singh. Sheikh Hassan a Congress member, thought that 25 per cent of the street lights were intentionally being put out by the Electric Department in order to impress the House that the amount actually sanctioned for the department was insufficient. Several other members also spoke on the inefficiency of the Electric Department.—United Press.

CHAWLA TO MAKE WORLD FLIGHT

Indian Princes & Noblemen
Help Him In His
Second Venture

NEW DELHI, July 9.

The Indian aviator Mr. R. N. Chawla leaves Delhi on Wednesday for Karachi via Lahore on an attempt to make a solo flight round the world.

He leaves Karachi on July 14 for London, and hopes to complete his journey as early as possible, weather permitting 'en route' he will be visiting various countries.

Mr. Chawla was the first Indian who together with Mr. Aspy, engineer, flew from India to London six years ago. He announced his intention to fly round the world two years ago but could not carry out his venture owing to financial difficulties.

After strenuous efforts several Indian Princes and noblemen have now come forward to finance him. Dr. B. S. Moonjee who is taking keen interest in the enterprise has arrived in Delhi to see him take off.

Several friends are giving him a farewell tea party to-morrow evening.—A. P.

AMRITSAR, July 9.

A telegram has been sent on behalf of the working committee of the All India Hajjis Ahir to Choudhary Abdul Aziz, Bagawal, through the Superintendent of Jail, Kapurthala, requesting him to give up his hunger-strike.—United Press.

(Continued from col. 7).

only if a 'prima facie' Secretary were a person without requisite qualifications. This has not been suggested even by those who have bitterly criticised that decision. It is sought to attack the decision by a barrage of prejudice, the suggestion being that Mr. Macrae is a nominee and an agent of the General Medical Council of Great Britain.

TO WHOSE TUNE?
Neither is true. Mr. Macrae holds his appointment by virtue of his qualifications. If he is anybody's agent, he is the Agent of the Governor-General-in-Council, to whom he owes his appointment. He is to be only one of the three inspectors. His other two colleagues are to be non-official medical men, each eminent in his own branch of medical science. If he or any of his colleagues were for some reason unable to discharge the duties of inspection and visit for which they were selected, they would be replaced from panels entirely composed of non-official Indian medical men.

It cannot be contended with any sense of proportion that the Executive Committee which is responsible for the appointment of inspectors and visitors has in discharge of its responsibilities acts either as creatures of the Government or of the General Medical Council of Great Britain. It might be asked, why limit the number of inspectors and visitors to three. The answer is that in these days of financial stringency, even the medical council cannot afford to be extravagant. Is the Council which made this decision or the Executive Committee which carried it out to be blamed for acting with due regard to the interests of the taxpayer?

The truth is that the majority of the Council aimed at an efficient and economical discharge of its prescribed educational work, while its four critics were eager only for political gestures and political notoriety. Prejudice may temporarily cloud the judgment of some. It cannot permanently deceive the great majority of thinking people in the country. Sooner perhaps than later, these will realise whether the majority or the clamorous four who differs from it acted rightly and in the best interests of the country.

Simla Does A Bit Of Propaganda

APOLOGIA FOR MACRAE'S APPOINTMENT

Semi-Official Note Terms All Critics As Men Out For Political Notoriety

(From Our Special Correspondent)

SIMLA, July 9.

The controversy over the decision of the All-India Medical Council with regard to the appointment of Mr. Macrae as one of the Inspectors does not seem to have died down.

Recent statements by four members of the Council, supported as they have been in some of the Indian Papers appear to have disturbed Simla seriously. A semi-official note sent to me for publication attempts to give a rejoinder to critics and pleads for postponement of judgment of the work of the Council.

It describes criticisms of four dissentients on the council as "merely petulant attempt of an unreasonable minority to seek by appeals to prejudice and political passion to dominate the more rational and responsible element in the Council who have as large a right to be on the Council as they, and whose attitude in the interests of medical council is no less than theirs."

DISSENTIENTS CRITICISED

The Note says that dissentients from recent decision of the Indian medical council to treat the Secretary of the Council as eligible for appointment as Inspector, in their anger with that decision, have contended that "the great preponderance of nominated officials" in the composition of the Council is prejudicial to the interests of the independent medical profession and of the universities, and that it is really farce—a waste of time to continue with such a council.

Further in reply to the argument that the council's work should be judged medically and not politically, they have suggested that "it is all a question of organization and control by right people" and that "one cannot say that the interests of the nominated members of the Council are identical with those of thousands of independent medical men who are not to be found in the medical services of the Government as action of nominated members is apt to be more influenced by reasons non-medical."

The first contention clearly ignores the principle upon which the council been constituted.

INTERESTED PARTIES

The function of the council is to establish a uniform minimum standard of higher qualifications in medicine for all provinces. In this higher medical education, Local Governments are interested as the main suppliers of funds required to meet the expenditure involved.

The universities are interested, because they provide instruction, and medical graduates, because they are the products of the education imparted by the universities. Each of these interests is represented on the Council in an equitable proportion. The method adopted for securing the representation of each interest is also the fairest and most convenient.

Any Local Government could only nominate its representative, and the act provides for this. No attempt has been made to fetter in any way the choice of each Local Government as to whom it should nominate as its representative for the British Indian Universities.

It is difficult to conceive what other method in regard to these two constituencies would have

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itself. Decisions of the council

are the decisions of a majority.

The President has only one ordi-

nary vote, and in event of an

equality of votes, a casting vote.

The Secretary has neither. To

suggest that either the

composition of the council is un-

fair or that the association with

it of a nominated president and a

nominated secretary, temporarily

for a period of four years, dimi-

nishes its representative charac-

ter of its independence is neither

fair or true.

CLAIM OF PRIVATE MEDICOES

The suggestion that the Council

is to be judged not by the way

it works but by the criterion whe-

ther its organisation and control

is in the hands of right people is

typical of the mentality which

seems to treat the Council not as

an efficient instrument for the

regulation of the standard of

medical education, but as an or-

gan or independent medical pro-

fession. Consistently with the

purpose of the Act, the Council

can concern itself only with one

activity viz. the establishment of

a uniform minimum standard of

higher qualifications in medicine

for all provinces. This task is not

one in which thousands of Indian

medical men who are not to be

found in medical service of the

Government are either exclusively

interested or alone competent to

advise. Surely, the universities

which actually teach and the local

Governments which in the main

finance medical teaching have

also equal say. On this point

and this is the only fair basis

one must recognise that the

of private medical profession to

control the Council is unjustified,

and so long as the Council pro-

vides for an efficient inspection of

the examinations of universities,

as also of their courses of study,

it is useless to tilt at it, because

its composition does not satisfy

a small coterie of its members.

The decision of the Council to

hold the secretary eligible to be

an Inspector could be

(Continued in Col.